FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'VIENNA DIALOGUE' ON DISARMAMENT OPENS 29 Jan

55 Countries Represented

AU291629 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] As our Vienna correspondent, Emil Budev, has announced, an international conference and dialogue on disarmament and detente opened in Vienna today. A total of 250 delegates from 55 countries are attending the conference. Romesh Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council, opened the conference with an inaugural address. He stressed that the main task of the Vienna dialogue is to bring together representatives of different parties, organizations and unions who should seek a common solution to a question as vitally important as that of preserving world peace.

Viktor Afanasyev, the editor in chief of the daily PRAVDA, spoke on the role of the conference which will discuss problems such as disarmament, detente, and the elimination of the danger of nuclear war.

A BCP delegation, headed by Radoslav Velev, first deputy editor in chief of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO, is attending the Vienna conference. A BNAU [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union] delegation headed by Prof Dimitur Dimitrov, member of the BNAU Permanent Board and editor in chief of the daily ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME, is also among those present.

Several Speakers Cited

AU021036 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- It is of elementary importance of all forces committed to peace to recognize whence the danger of war emanates, Manfred Feist, head of the GDR delegation, stressed at the Vienna disarmament dialogue on Sunday. The peace movement, he continued, must not let itself be confused by the mendacious statements of the imperialist propaganda on a danger from the East.

The speaker referred in this context to the documentation recently published by the Soviet Defense Ministry on this subject. It had been presented to the participants of the dialogue by the Soviet delegation in several languages and was met with vivid interest.

Earlier, Ryszard Wojna, member of the Polish delegation, rejected the aggressive interference by the United States and NATO in Polish events as a gross violation of the sovereignty of People's Poland.

Representatives of Finland, Denmark, Portugal and Spain spoke in favor of creating nuclear-free zones in Scandinavia and in the Mediterranean area. Numerous speakers condemned the intensified armament course of NATO and spokeout against the confrontation policy of the present American Government.

Ronald Dellums, Democratic U.S. congressman, declared that with regard to the number of causes for the aggravation of the international situation, he does not agree on all questions with the representatives of the socialist countries and many nonaligned countries, but that he completely shares the great concern of the peoples of these countries about the methods and practices of the Reagan government in international policy. The attempt to solve contentious questions through an arms race as it is being done by the Reagan government only results in a further aggravation of the confrontation but never in a decrease of it.

James Lamond, Labor Party member and member of the British House of Commons, reported that the number of members of Parliament of his party who are joining the actions of the peace movement against the policy of intensified armament is steadily increasing.

Hungarian Delegate's Remarks

LD011956 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Zoltan Szabo report]

[Text] Budapest, 1 Feb (MTI) -- "In the present intensified international situation the dialogue between various political and social circles is particularly important," said Gyula Horn, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department and head of the Hungarian delegation attending the Vienna dialogue, in an interview given to the MTI correspondent in Vienna.

Gyula Horn pointed out: A concord has been established among the participants of the representative international conference, stating that the present international situation is particularly dangerous. Each contributor expressed concern about the intensified international situation. The Hungarian side pointed out that Europe had become again the hotbed of tension, particularly in the military field.

Gyula Horn said that the situation in Poland had been memtioned several times at the conference as one of the reasons of the international tension. In some opinions the tension was caused by the pressure of the Warsaw Treaty countries. "Rejecting these opinions, several conferees pointed out that Warsaw Treaty meetings had never dealt with military or any other kind of interference. Moreover, as it was also stated at the Warsaw Treaty political consultative body's meeting in December, 1980, the member states stressed that the Poles themselves had to solve the problems... The Polish people have made measures to reinstitute constitutional law and order and to assure the normal conditions of economic and political life on legal basis.

"In contradiction to this, the West and mainly the U.S.A. interfere into Poland's internal affairs by threats and pressing Polish leaders... This attitude and the anti-Soviet campaign connected with it are directed against the cause of detente and disarmament," pointed out Gyula Horn.

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSED MBFR SESSION

AU011352 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- "The socialist countries believe that the time has now come to break out of the vicious circle of fruitless discussion in Vienna and concentrate all efforts on working out a first agreement." This statement was made by Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, head of the Polish delegation, at the first plenary meeting of the 26th round of the Vienna negotiations on Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in central Europe on Thursday.

In this context he referred to the official proposal of the four socialist countries directly participating in the negotiations to start practical work on the text of a first reduction agreement at the beginning of the new round, a proposal which had been submitted on 10 December last year. Ambassador Przygodzki expressed the conviction that the compromise proposals, which the participating socialist countries had submitted during the past years at the negotiations and which in many respects take into account Western ideas, are a good basis for working out the test of a first agreement.

The representative of Poland and the Soviet delegation head Valerian Mikhailov resolutely rejected the attempt made in the Western statement at the plenary assembly to put additional burdens on the negotiations by interfering in the internal affairs of Poland and by making absurd charges against the Soviet Union and thus to divert responsibility from the Western side for the deadlock of the negotiations. Ambassador Przygodzki resolutely stressed that the measures taken in Poland are an internal affair of his country, do not threaten any other country and have absolutely nothing to do with the agreed subject of the Vienna negotiations.

SPEAKERS AT GENEVA UN DISARMAMENT TALKS CITED

LD022056 Prague CTK in English 2010 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 2 Feb (CTK) -- Czechoslovak delegate Jan Strucka stressed here today, speaking on behalf of the socialist countries at the opening session of the disarmament committee, the great importance ascribed by them to the drafting of a general disarmament program which is to be approved by the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

He said approval of the program would be a major impulse to activation of disarmament negotiations. The socialist countries believe the immediate aim is to avert a nuclear disaster and to adopt measures to halt the arms race and to ensure lasting peace. The ultimate aim is to achieve complete and general disarmament.

The disarmament program should make it clear that the main precondition for progress is political will of states to assume appropriate obligations, and their constructive approach to disarmament negotiations, the Czechoslovak delegate said.

Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation, denounced the absurd imperialist concepts of a "limited nuclear war" and the plans for preemptive and demonstrative nuclear strikes, and called on the committee to start discussing a ban on weapons deployed in outer space.

He said that at a time when the U.S. military-industrial complex was starting production of [words indistinct] with binary gases, the problem of the ban of chemical weapons assumed special urgency.

Speaking on the problem of European security, Swedish delegate Inga Thorsson criticized the plans to deploy cruise missiles in Western Europe and the NATO concept of flexible response based on the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons.

Continuation of the process of strategic arms limitation was called for by Mexican delegate Alfonso Garcia Robles.

U.S., W. EUROPE POLICIES TOWARD POLAND COMPARED

AU280944 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jan (BTA) -- OTCHESIVEN FRONT analyzes the relations between the Western Europe and the United States with regard to the Polish events. The newspaper writes that the approach of the NATO countries to the situation in Poland reveals the contradiction and complexity of the relations between the Atlantic partners.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT points out that, speaking of the United States, it apparently has no other cares of late but to "lament" the destiny of the Polish people. It is underlined that Washington's policy towards Poland and the Soviet Union is full of offhandedness, rude blackmail, hypocrisy and cynicism, ignorance and naivete. "By the way, to look for logics in the behavior of the present U.S. administration with regard to the Polish events is probably pointless. Judging by a string of events, Washington has been so confident in the victory of the antisocialist forces in Poland, that it still finds it difficult to get out of its state of shock and to control its moves," adds the newspaper.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT assesses the attitude of Western Europe to the Polish events as inconsistent but with "certain realism". The newspaper notes that the coinciding political assessments on the Polish developments on both sides of the Atlantic are not surprising to anybody. "But if there is a certain similarity to this end in the stands of the United States and Western Euorpe, in the case of practical measures things take a different turn," stresses OTCHESTVEN FRONT.

It is said in the commentary in conclusion that the hope of some people to reverse the development of events in Poland, to internationalize them, to undermine the international prestige of real socialism, to change the equilibrium of forces in Europe in favor of capitalism are in the sphere of illusions.

PAPER ASSESSES RECENT HAIG VISIT TO ISRAEL

AU291622 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 29 Jan 82

["Futile Efforts" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 29 Jan (BTA) -- This is how a dispatch from Tel Aviv, carried by RABOTNICHESKO DELO describes the U.S. attempts to reach any settlement of the question related to "the autonomy" of the Arab lands occupied by Israel, referring to the two day tour of the U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig to the Israeli capital. The correspondent described the U.S.-Israeli negotiations on the autonomy as "a play the victim of which the Palestinian Arab people and peace in the Middle East are".

In the dispatch a doubt is expressed that Israel will keep its promise to withdraw its troops from the Sinai Peninsula on April 25. The population of these places which must be given to Egypt with "patriotic" Israeli citizens namely, with the authorities not impeding it, produces evidence of this. [sentence as received]

Mr Haig's visit to the Middle East is also the subject of the correspondence of the newspaper of Beirut itself.

The present particular anxiety on the part of Washington to mark any, even though artificial and completely ostentations, break in the "autonomy" new negotiations in which no advance is made has been dictated by the approaching term of the final Israeli evacuation of the Sinai Peninsula, reads the dispatch in part. It has become evident that a certain hesitation within the Reagan's administration about the expedience of the Camp David process Washington is assigning it anew with an important role in fulfilling the plans of the U.S. penetration in the region.

The newspaper writes that the propaganda noise around the negotiations for autonomy is screening two other questions which both Washington and Tel Aviv are greatly interested in. Thus during Mr Haig's current visit to Israel the security matters of that country are being discussed once again. And as is known, the dispatch reads further on, when Tel Aviv talks about security it means new demands for the United States to deliver modern weapons, new credits and aids. The other problem which prevails in Mr Haig's troubles is the presence of "the international forces in the Sinai Peninsula" to be ensured without any complications and by the time fixed, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes.

Every body knows, it is underlined in the dispatch, that it will be under the flag of these very forces that an actual replacement of the Israeli occupation with that of the U.S. will be carried out.

ZHIVKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH GREEK CP DELEGATION

AU022105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has met with a delegation of the Central Committee of the KKE [Greek Communist Party] led by Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the KKE. A cordial and friendly talk was held. Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed the Greek comrades on the socioeconomic development of the country, the activity of Bulgarian communists to fulfill the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the successes of the Bulgarian people in the struggle to build a developed socialist society, as well as Bulgaria's intensive international activity in strengthening peace, understanding and cooperation among the states and peoples in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

Comrade Kharilaos Florakis spoke about the KKE's activity under present conditions which have been created in Greece following the victory of the democratic forces in the 18 October 1981 parliamentary elections.

The two leaders expressed deep concern over the exacerbation of tension in international relations and over the increasing threat of war as a result of the activization of the imperialistic policy of the United States and [words indistinct]. They decisively condemned the gross interference of imperialism in the internal affairs of Poland, Afghanistan and the other countries striving for their national and social liberation. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kharilaos Florakis emphasized the tremendous role and importance of the initiatives of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, as well as the efforts of the communist and workers parties and of all peace-loving and democratic forces, to safeguard and strengthen peace, detente and disarmament.

Touching on the situation in Poland, the two leaders expressed full support for the measures undertaken by the Polish Government for halting the crisis, which has deepened and which has threatened socialism as a result of the activities of the counterrevolutionary [words indistinct]. They confirmed their conviction that the Polish communists and Polish people will manage to overcome the crisis which (?still exists), and that they will achieve further successes in the struggle for socialism, as well as against the forces of reaction and international imperialism. Special attention was given to the necessity of constantly strengthening the [words indistinct] of international communism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Kharilaos Florakis confirmed the former position and assessment of the BCP and KKE regarding all issues of international relations, and highly appraised the fraternal ties between them. They expressed determination and a mutual desire to further develop their relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two leaders were pleased to note the present ascending development of Bulgarian-Greek relations. They emphasized that further deepening and expanding them is in the interest of the two neighboring countries and of peace in the Balkans and in Europe.

Comrades Aleksandur Lilov and Dimitur Stanishev also attended the talks.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PCF CONGRESS IN PARIS

AU021925 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 2 Feb (BTA) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, left for Paris today to take part in the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party. The delegation includes Mr Ivan Panev, member of the CC of the BCP and first secretary of the county BCP committee in Plovdiv, and Mr Khristo Maleev, deputy-head of the "Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the CC of the BCP.

POLITBURO APPROVES ZHIVKOV VISIT TO ROMANIA

AU282037 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jan (BTA) -- The Politburo of the CC of the BCP listened to a report on the friendly visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Socialist Republic of Romania from January 14th through 17, 1982.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP gave high assessment to the results achieved by the talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu which will contribute to the further strengthening and expansion of the relations between BCP and the Romanian Communist Party, between Bulgaria and Romania. The Politburo expressed their satisfaction with the regular meeting of the two countries' heads-of-state which proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu have discussed important questions related to Bulgaro-Romanian economic relations. New agreements have been reached along the line of specialization and joint production, for the utilization of the production capacities and the increasing of the reciprocal trade.

Reaffirmed was also Bulgaria and Romania's determination to work for strengthening the socialist community, for working together with the other fraternal socialist parties, with all progressive anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces for halting the arms race, for disarmament and strengthening the world peace.

Prominence was given to the topicality and the significance of the proposals contained in the declaration adopted by the conference of the political and consultative committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries of May 1980.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu acclaimed the resumption of the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on the nuclear medium-range means and they expressed hope that they will contribute to the strengthening of the security of all the European states and peoples.

The two countries' heads-of-state attached special importance to the establishment of security and cooperation in Europe and they stressed the necessity that the Madrid meeting must close with positive results, take the decision for convening a conference on the military detente on the continent, to give an impetus to the fulfillment of the Helsinki Final Act, to ensure the continuation of the process of establishing security and cooperation in Europe.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed once again the two countries' determination to make further active contribution to the development of the relations of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation among the Balkan states, to strengthening the confidence in the Balkans, to converting this region into a nuclear free zone.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP gave orders to the respective central authorities to outline concrete measures for the fulfillment of the decisions taken and the agreements achieved for further development of Bulgaro-Romanian relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist integration.

BIRTH OF 'REVOLUTIONARY' GOTSE DELCHEV MARKED

AU282047 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jan (BTA) -- Today a solemn meeting was held here to mark the 110th anniversary of the birth of Gotse Delchev, a revolutionary and a democrat, ideologist and organizer of the revolutionary movement in Macedonia and the region of Edirne at the end of the last and at the beginning of this century.

Academician Khristo Khristov, director of the History Institute with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, read a report. By noting that Gotse Delchev formed his ideas in the years when he studied in a Bulgarian secondary school in Salonika and in the military school in Sofia, he laid stress on his getting acquainted with the ideas and deeds of the great Bulgarian revolutionaries Rakovski, Levski, Botev and L. Karavelov.

The speaker noted that the liberation movement in Macedonia and the region of Edirne was a continuation of the Bulgarian national liberation struggle of the 60-ies and the 70-ies of the 19th century and its aim was to gain the national liberation of the Bulgarian and the other oppressed population. The doing away with the Ottoman feudal and bureaucratic system and the settlement of the agrarian issue were also one of the principal tasks.

Gotse Delchev and the other figures of the Bulgarian national liberation movement were alien to the national chauvinism and the hatred, Academician Khristo Khristov stressed. He emphasized that the international principle of the organized building up the inner Macedono-Edirne revolutionary organization was adopted with the view of involving also the other national and religious groups who suffered from the rule of the sultan.

Gotse Delchev and the other leaders of this organization were patriots who really loved their people, the speaker said further on. But at the complicated situation at that time and at the monarchic rule of Tsar Ferdinand in Bulgaria, they considered the special situation created in the Balkans at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century with their idea for autonomy. Having in mind that the population in Macedonia and Edirne Thracia were in their majority Bulgarians (although there also lived a considerable number of non-Bulgarians -- such as Turkish, Albanians, Wallachian, Greek, Jewish, Gypsy and others); they thought that this population should have been united by a common idea for political liberation and equality of the Bulgarians and all the other oppressed nationalities and national groups.

Academician Khristov said that Gotse Delchev distinguished himself as a great ideologist and organizer of the liberation struggles in Macedonia and the Edirne region and he followed all important moments of his life. He stressed that Delchev's life was a pure source of patriotic pride, the most bright example for genuine love for the fatherland. He said: "Gotse Delchev bequeathed us to be convinced followers of the ideas of friendship and cooperation among the Balkan peoples, among all the peoples in the world.

In conclusion the speaker said that being a Balkan state Bulgaria attaches exclusively great importance to the situation in the Balkans and to the development of her relations with her neighbours and that an expression of this are the great number of proposals and initiatives of the BCP and the government made for expanding cooperation among the Balkan states in all spheres, for converting the Balkans into a stable region of detente and peace.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 28 January adds: "The festive meeting was attended by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Petur Dyulgerov; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and leaders of mass political and public organizations and leaders of creative unions"]

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Article

AU251430 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 23 January on page 3 carries a 1,200-word article by Prof Voin Bozhinov entitled "Fierce Revolutionary and Patriot," dealing with the 11th anniversary of the birth of Gotse Delchev, "a revolutionary-democrat and Bulgarian patriot." Bozhinov describes Delchev's life starting with his childhood, continuing with Delchev's education and completing the article with an analysis of his revolutionary activity. He stresses that Delchev adhered to the "principle of centralism and discipline" in his revolutionary activity and initiated a new charter of the "secret Macedonian-Odrin revolutionary organization," which stressed the fact that "all dissatisfied elements in Macedonia and Odrin, regardless of their nationality, can join the organization."

Further on in his article Bozhinov stresses Delchev's "humanity and deep sense of social justice," and concludes his article by stating "Delchev's death turned a whole nation into orphans."

STATUS OF FOREIGN TRADE, CULTURAL TIES OUTLINED

Trade To Increase

AU271008 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 27 Jan (BTA) -- Mr Spas Georgiev, deputy-minister of foreign trade, told a BTA representative that in the eighth five year period /1981-1985/ Bulgaria's trade with the developing countries will be increased by 65 percent as against that in the previous five years. He maintained that at the end of the five-year period the relative share of this group of states in Bulgaria's total trade will amount to 10 percent and that of the non-socialist states to 46 percent. At the end of the previous five-year period this percentage was 8.8 and 34.8 respectively. He also added that there will be further improvement in the structure of the reciprocal trade.

The deputy minister said that in 1985 Bulgaria's deliveries to the developing countries will include machinery and equipment which will make 50 percent of the export. Fertilizers, goods of the small-tonned chemistry, metallurgy, agriculture and food industry will figure among them. Fuels, raw materials and some industrial goods will prevail in the import. Farm produce will also be earmarked for export.

Dwelling on the different forms of economic cooperation, Mr Spas Georgiev said that in the next five years the export of completed projects for the developing countries is expected to amount to about 200 million currency leva. Non-ferrous works, mines and ore dressing plants, chemical enterprises, transmission lines, enterprises for manufacturing ceramics, tiles and leather goods articles prevail.

Mr Spas Georgiev said that construction and geological prospecting will further develop abroad. "In the eighth five-year period the size of the construction work in the developing countries is expected to exceed the sum of 2 milliard currency leva. Bulgarian organizations will exploit oil and mineral resources deposits and the cooperation in this sphere will be concentrated in Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Angola, Tunisia and other states," he added. As for the designing services which Bulgaria will render to Third World countries, the deputy-minister said that they will spread over all possible directions of the designing activity.

In conclusion Mr Spas Georgieve underlined the substantial expanding and improvement of Bulgaria's contractual and legal contacts with the Third World countries. He said that a considerable part of them have signed long-term documents which contribute to the better coordination of the reciprocal foreign economic relations.

Protocol With Romania

AU272001 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 27 Jan (BTA) -- A trade and payments protocol on 1982 was signed here today by Bulgaria and Romania. The document provides for this year's bilateral trade to increase by 25 percent as compared with last year and to amount to 450 million roubles.

The two countries' export lists feature machinery and installations accounting for 50 percent of the trade exchange, and metallurgical and chemical products. Production of metal-cutting and farm machines is provided for, too, as well as of computer devices, transport vehicles and equipment for the food industry.

Bulgaria and Romania are expected to exchange consumer goods. Mention deserves the fact that Romania is Bulgaria's biggest partner among the CMEA member-states in the exchange of consumer goods.

The long-term trade agreement operating between the two countries for the 1981-1985 period provides for Romania to become Bulgaria's third in importance trading partner among the socialist countries after the Soviet Union and the GDR.

Ties With Libya

AU030958 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 3 Feb (BTA) -- Libya is Bulgaria's biggest trading partner among the developing countries. Trade with Libya is rising. In 1980 it amounted to almost 402 million currency leva, which is about three times and figure of 1976. Libya's relative share in Bulgaria's total trade with the developing countries in the last year of the previous five-year period (1976-1980) is more than 26 percent.

Libya imports from Bulgaria machines and equipment (55 percent), foodstuffs and consumer goods. The Bulgarian deliveries of building materials, medicines, fabrics, ready-to-wear clothes, cigarettes and cosmetics, too, are following an upward line.

In the previous five-year period the Libyan exports to Bulgaria rose several-fold. Bulgaria exports oil, oil-products, etc.

Libya is the country in which Bulgarian specialized organizations do a lot of assembly and building operations. Bulgarian specialists built hospitals, sporting complexes, chemical enterprises, refrigeration storehouses, installations for the use of sea water for industrial purposes.

Cooperation With Grenada

AU301933 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 30 Jan (BTA) -- Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, today received the visiting here Mr Radix, member of the Politburo of the CC of the New Jewel Party of Grenada and minister of industrial development and fisheries.

The guest told of the policy of the New Jewel Party and the Government of Grenada, aimed at carrying through some progressive social changes in the country. They discussed the state of bilateral contacts in the economic sphere and expressed bilateral willingness for all-round development of the economic relations between the two countries.

Mr Kendrick Radix met today Mr Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade.

A protocol on the talks was signed providing for expansion of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Grenada.

Cultural Protocol With India

AU020955 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Delhi, 2 Feb (BTA) -- Mr Aleksander Fol, Bulgaria's minister of people's ecucation, was on a visit here. He was received by Mrs Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister, by Mr Mohammad Hidayatullah, vice president. He had talks with Mrs Shila Kaul, minister of education, social care and culture, met Mr (Hurul Hassan), deputy chairman of India's Council for Scientific and Industrial Researches.

At the talks stress was laid on the need for further deepening of bilateral cooperation in education and culture as part of the favourable developing friendly Bulgaro-Indian relations and in accordance with the trends mapped out by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mrs Indira Gandhi during their recent talks in Sofia.

A new protocol was signed to the two countries' programme for cooperation in the spheres of culture, science, education and sport for 1981-1983. It provides for celebrating Georgi Dimitrov's centennial in India, founding a slavistics department named after Lyudmila Zhivkova at the Delhi University, exchange of lecturers on Sanscrit and Bulgarian languages and of students from both countries, joint researches and seminars attended by Indian and Bulgarian researchers in the field of the ancient, new and latest history, cooperation in archeology and so on.

ROLE OF ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IN PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU252036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] An expanded joint meeting of the bureau of the Council of Ministers and the leadership of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences took place on 25 January. The issue of expanding and strengthening cooperation between the Council of Ministers and the academy in implementing the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan was discussed. It was stressed that the tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress on accelerating the scientific-technological progress and on general intensification require the Academy of Sciences to increase the quality of research related to decision-implementation and accelrate their rapid introduction in practice.

Measures were adopted on more closely connecting the themes of academy work with the task of making the transition to a stage of intensively developing the economy, accelerating the introduction of scientific achievements in practice, increasing the effectiveness of scientific activity, better utilizing the existing material-technological base and its development and perfection, improving the information services given to the Academy of Sciences and better using our own and foreign frontrank experience.

It was decided that on the basis of the economic approach and the utilization of the economic mechanism, the academy is to establish closer relations with the plants, economic organizations, engineering and construction organizations and the ministries, and thus ensure the rapid introduction of the results of its research and render concrete scientific assistance in forming counterplans.

The bureau of the Council of Ministers and the leadership of the Academy of Sciences expressed their readiness to establish effective mutual relations in order to ensure the implementation of the tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress and the instructions of Comrade Todor Zhivkov outlined at the national conference of October 1981 on the accelerated introduction of the highly effective scientific-technological achievements in all areas of public life as a precondition for implementing the 5-year plan.

NEW LEADERSHIP APPOINTED FOR CULTURE COMMITTEE

AU021545 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, Feb (BTA) -- Yesterday Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was elected chairman of the Committee for Culture.

The plenum of the Committee for Culture, which was held here yesterday, elected 47-year-old Georgi Yordanov in the stead of Lyudmila Zhivkova who died half a year ago.

Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the BCP, spoke at the plenum.

He dwelt on the key place Lyudmila Zhivkova used to occupy in the management of the intellectual and spiritual sphere of Bulgaria's modern development. Mr Aleksandur Lilov stressed: "The best way to express our recognition and feelings for her is not the noise but the readiness and ability to continue, in a clever and consistent way, to build our socialist culture".

He emphasized that the new leadership of the committee should, no matter how hard Lyudmila Zhivkova's loss is, continue the process of Bulgaria's successful cultural development "on the road we have been following so far -- the road of building the culture and civilization of the mature socialist society".

In his speech Mr Aleksandur Lilov dwelt on the main problem to be solved by the Committee for Culture and its new leadership, as well as on problem of the essence of the cultural policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Mr Aleksandur Lilov presented to the plenum the proposal of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP to elect Mr Georgi Yorkanov as chairman. The proposal was approved unanimously.

Some changes have been made in the bureau of the committee.

The following have been relieved of their previous posts to take over other responsible posts: Milcho Germanov, former first deputy chairman, who takes over the post of first deputy chairman of the Management Council with the State Council; Aleksandur Raychev, former deputy chairman, who is chairman of the Union of Bulgarian composers; Krum Vasilev, former member of the committee's chairmanship, who takes over a responsible post at the CC of the BCP.

The plenum expressed thanks to M. Germanov, A. Raychev and K. Vasilev for their previous work.

Emil Aleksandrov, former member of the committee's bureau, was relieved of his post for reasons of expediency.

The following were elected deputy chairmen of the committee:

-- First deputy chairman with ministerial rank -- Prof. Svetlin Rusev, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Artists;

Deputy chairman -- Prof. Dimitru Tupkov, rector of the Bulgarian state conservatoire;

-- Deputy chairman of the committee and director general of the "international cultural activity" chief department -- Milen Marinov, former ambassador at the Bulgarian Embassy in Moscow.

NEW MINISTER OF METALLURGY, MINING RESOURCES

AU021927 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The State Council has issued a decree appointing Todor Iliev Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, also as minister of metallurgy and mineral resources.

MLADA FRONTA CALLS U.S. POLAND TV SHOW 'VULGAR'

AU021340 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 1 Feb 82 p 3

[Unsigned article: "United States, the FRG, France; The Aftermath of the Clown Show that Fell Flat"]

[Text] "Inspid," "Vulgar," "an idea that could be born only in the United States," a "dubious Hollywood pop show" -- this is how many journalists in the capitalist countries and in the United States itself characterized yesterday's television show, the main scriptwriter, director and actor of which was U.S. President Ronald Reagan, no less. Even the American AP agency opened its roundup report on the occasion by quoting these expressions verbatim.

On the initiative of President Reagan, this 90-minute television show "Let Poland Be Poland" was slapped together at immense cost by the governmental American agency for information abroad [as published]. The fact that certain aims are, for the U.S. Government, "above business," is also proved by the fact that the program was placed at the disposal of television companies in Western Europe and in other countries free of charge.

The show includes statements by R. Reagan and certain Western figures, appearing together with several Hollywood stars and two former Polish ambassadors who emigrated to the United States and are now willingly singing their master's song.

Doubts about the standards of this show were also voiced by the PBS television company in the United States, which was forced by the government to provide its communications satellite for the transmission of this "masterpiece" to Europe and other countries. The PBS director said that he would first have to see this program and only then would he decide with his colleagues whether he would show it to the New York viewers, too. But on no account would this be at prime time.

The U.S. Embassy in Bonn put heavy pressure on the West German ARD television company to make it reserve as much time as possible for the American anti-Polish and anti-Soviet propaganda show on Sunday. But the two West German television networks ARD and ZDF, which never miss an opportunity for spreading both lies and fabrications on the developments in the Polish People's Republic and anti-Soviet slanders, nevertheless considered the American television provocation as going too far. Like other West European television companies, they relayed it with their own commentary, and in a substantially shortened, roughly 15-minute version.

In a brief statement, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt joined the provocative demands calling for a return to the chaos in the Polish People's Republic prior to 13 December 1981. In connection with the FRG Government's original "solidarity" with the counterrevolutionary and antisocialist forces in Poland, he even spoke of the "human alliance between Germans and Poles."

None of the French television programs relayed Reagan's show; only the station Antenne 2 (the second program) included a shortened version of the program, attaching it to the end of its transmission yesterday -- after the acts of famous world artists at the Monte Carlo circus festival and after reportage on the removal of old buildings by blasting.

[A slightly abbreviated 480-word version of this article, datelined New York (CTK) and entitled "The Failure of Reagan's 'Show'; Provocational Anti-Polish Actions Under Washington's Baton," is carried on page 2 by Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 1 February. It concludes with the following passage: "As most French newspapers pointed out, 'after long hesitation' President Mitterrand finally took part in the American show with a brief statement, 'so as not to increase irritation in the White House after the signing of the treaty on deliveries of Soviet natural gas.' President Mitterrand limited his statement to 90 seconds, but, according to observers, his contribution was merely a formal affair, in order 'not to fall out of line' among the other Western politicians."]

POLISH EDITOR BEK'S ARTICLE ON SANCTIONS CITED

LD3017[illegible] Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 30 Jan (CTK) -- "The West once again wants (my) country to become a mere puppet in a political game", chief editor of the Polish daily TRYBUNA LUDU Wieslav Bek wrote in RUDE PRAVO today.

"Before December 1981 we heard many a time statements from political and economic circles in the West that they are vitally interested in the stabilization of the Polish economy. Why are they putting spokes in our wheels now when this is actually happening? Why are they threatening us with sanctions? There can be only one answer -- that the words about interest in the stability of Poland were mere words", Wieslav Bek said.

The sharp response of the West to the changes in Poland and absurd accusations of the USSR of inspiring the imposition of the state of emergency, however, give rise to a different question -- whether the developments after December 13 did not mar bigger imperialist plans for obstructing detente and for escalating the arms race.

Wieslav Bek pointed out that one can always rely on real friends and those who pretend to be friends sooner or later show their true face. Sooner or later, the emotions in the West will calm down and realism will prevail but "we shall not forget the lesson these supposed friends prepared for us", he added.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES SOLIDARITY FINANCIAL PRACTICES

AU292200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 82 p 7

[Special dispatch by "(UL)": "A Million Here and a Million There; How the 'Solidarity' Bosses Mismanaged"]

[Text] The bills and invoices discovered in the safe of the Wroclaw "Solidarity" after the declaration of the state of emergency left even the public security members breathless. And it cannot be said at all that these security officials are only used to dealing with petty thieves.

"Pay Z80 million to Jozef Pinior, adviser to the oblast 'Solidarity' leadership in Wroclaw," we read on one of the issued checks. Nobody, not even the accountant who had received the order to make out the check, knew the purpose for which the money coming out of the membership dues had been withdrawn; nor does anybody know to this day.

"The unexplained, unfounded money payments? That was quite usual, everyday practice," Bozena M., accountant, stated to the public security investigator. The investigation has not yet been closed, and so her full name has not been disclosed to date. It was quite different with Jozef Pinior and two other "chosen ones" from the "Solidarity" leadership in Lower Silesia who had helped him cart away the millions.

"We must still wait for a reply to the question of where those Z80 million have gone, and where those who had misappropriated them are hiding," Col Czeslaw Blazejewski, deputy chief of the Wroclaw Voivodship command for public security, informed journalists. The investigative bodies are exerting great efforts to take the culprits into confinement and to find the money. But one thing they have found out: Most of "Solidarity's" financial transactions can be called criminal acts.

The invoice notes found on the premises of "Solidarity" in Lower and Upper Silesia unambiguously explain why the bosses of so-called free trade unions were free of any headaches over the disintegration of the domestic market and the endless lines in front of shops. Naturally, this was only for as long as these phenomena were not meant to be utilized for further attacks against the government. [sentence as published]

It has still not been explained how, for instance, the members of the "Solidarity" leadership in Silesia Dabrowa had spent more than Z167,000 in Warsaw hotels. Where did the luxury cars take them when they stuffed more than Z162,000 into the pockets of private persons? Or where have the millions gone that were received for more than 40,000 tickets for diverse so-called cultural activities organized by the oblast "Solidarity"? Here one truly was not miserly about a million zloty or so.

"They were not ashamed to throw mud at honest people, and they themselves are thieves," we were told by Jerzy Cupial, welder in the Fakop plant in Sosnowiec. "What they did not squander, they used for subversive activities. They led a high life at the cost of others. And they called this democracy." That very day their workshop discussed the facts ascertained in the archives of yet another "Solidarity" branch, the one in Podbeskydie. Apart from other things, the branch had bought Z300,000-worth of antistate literature with money collected from workers for "social care."

'DRUZHBA-82' ENDS WITH RALLY; DZUR SPEAKS

AU021256 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Feb 82 p 1

[CTK report: "The 'Friendship-82' Exercise Has Ended"]

[Text] Prague, 30 Jan (CTK) -- The joint exercise by the Czechoslovak People's Army, Soviet Army, and Hungarian People's Army troops 'Friendship-82', which took place in the area of Litomerice, Liberec, Prague, Plzen and Karlovy Vary, ended on 30 January. The objectives of the exercise were fulfilled and the troops that took part in it are returning to their garrisons.

The objective of the exercise was to practice the coordination between commanders and the allied armies' troops under winter conditions. The troops participating in it were composed of 25,000 men. The exercise became one of the important forms of strengthening cooperation and the exchange of experience among the Warsaw Pact's fraternal armies. It yielded new friendships and the participants acquired rich experience and -- through their combat successes -- demonstrated that they are reliable defenders of the entire socialist community.

A meeting of members of the ground units and the air force of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army was held on Saturday, the last day of the "Friendship-82" exercise.

The fraternal armies' units -- assembled in front of their tanks, armored personnel carriers and other military technology -- were greeted by Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense.

The rally was attended by Lt Gen Jozsef Pacsek, deputy minister of national defense of the Hungarian People's Republic; Col Gen Dmitriy Litovtsev, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact member states' Joint Armed Forces attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army; Col Gen Mikhail Tereshchenko, representative of the staff of the Warsaw Pact member states' Joint Armed Forces; and by other officials.

Minister Martin Dzur stated that the exacting instructional goals were successfully fulfilled in the course of the exercise and that the results achieved represent a new contribution to the rich traditions of mutual cooperation among the Warsaw Pact's fraternal armies in the preparation of their troops for the defense of socialism. "We greatly respect," he said, "that the practicing troops were visited by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. The significance of the exercise is also accentuated by the fact that its course was watched from the beginning by Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact member states' Joint Armed Forces."

Minister M. Dzur drew attention to the fact that the name of the exercise symbolically expresses the internationalist relations among the countries of the socialist community, which are based on friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union. The firm unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries as well as their close cooperation significantly contribute to increasing their political, economic and military strength. They are a guarantee of our collective security and of life in peace.

In conclusion, he expressed thanks to all members of the practicing units for the successful fulfillment of the exacting tasks of their joint exercise. "The command of the Czechoslovak People's Army positively assesses the fact that the commanders, staffs, political workers and soldiers of the fraternal armies successfully fulfilled the tasks of the 'Friendship-82' exercise," Minister Martin Dzur said.

The assembled units were also greeted by representatives of the three armies taking part in the joint exercise.

The meeting ended with the Internationale.

CPCZ'S HAVLIN MEETS WITH SOVIET OFFICIAL

LD021536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Anatoliy Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, for a friendly conversation. They discussed the trend toward further cooperation between the Institutes of Marxism-Leninism, of the CPCZ and of the CPSU; they also briefed each other about the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of social sciences.

BILAK, CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PARIS 2 FEB

LD021434 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague by air for Paris today.

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France [PCF] the delegation will take part in the discussions of the 26th PCF Congress.

SNITIL, OTHERS ISSUE APPEAL AGAINST WAR THREAT

AU020853 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Academician Zdenek Snitil, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and director of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism; Academician Radovan Richta, director of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; and Zdenek Horeni, chairman of the Czechoslovak Journalists' Union: "Impossible To Keep Silent" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Clouds are again gathering over Europe. The riders of the nuclear apocalypse are threatening to trample under their neutron hooves all that human civilization has created here during 2,000 years. In a moment of frankness, the American President has divulged the cynical warmongering-circles' plans for a "limited" nuclear which imperialism would bring about in Europe and which could allegedly bypass U.S. territory. The top U.S. representative has merely revealed aloud the direction in which their secret thoughts are now taking the people who are shamelessly claiming overseas that "there are things that are more important than peace."

IN SUCH A MOMENT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP SILENT!

Because the United States continues its material preparations every day for unleashing the very "limited" nuclear war in Europe which the American President is talking about.

Will the new weapons bring greater safety to Europe?

No, quite the opposite! The more weapons accumulated on European soil, the more attractive will the idea become for those handling them from overseas to set this fatal [zkazonosna] machinery into motion. In fact, it will not bring greater safety even to those who are the authors of these adventurous plans; in the nuclear war conflagration, they too will be destroyed.

In this serious moment all people who have the fate of the present and the future generations at heart must ask: Can anyone in Europe be interested in a "limited" nuclear war about which the American President is so lightheartedly theorizing?

Where is the freezing wind of war coming from, in fact? Who wants to play with impunity with the fates of European nations? The answer offers itself: It is those who believe that they can profit from the war, who believe that at the cost of destroying tens and hundreds of millions of people they can push through their crazy, risky hegemony whims.

In their name President Reagan has declared that communism is "the error of history," that the national liberation movement is the expression of "international terrorism," and his adviser, Professor Pipes, went even further in stating that the Soviet Union must either change its social system or expect war. This is no longer a play with words, these are no longer merely theoretical reflections, this is an open extortion threat.

According to the examples of Truman and Dulles, the American imperialist circles would again like to "push back communism," to "foist on all and sundry their arbitrary will, the American way of life," their morals; to dictate their conditions from the position of strength, in the role of the gendarme of world reaction, and to adopt an exclusive position of hegemony.

The myth of a marksman from the West who pacifies his adversaries by being the first to draw the Colt and to fire the deadly bullet is a dangerous illusion. Should this myth assert itself in the foreign policy of the strongest capitalist country, the illusion would become a nightmare, and the film reel a tragedy. It seems that exactly this kind of development is now taking place in American foreign and military policy.

IN SUCH A MOMENT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP SILENT!

The statements that are now being voiced by American representatives are creating the impression that these politicians have confused Europe with the ranch. But Europe is not the wild west. Unlike the United States, Europe still has the deep scare of two world wars on its body.

That is why it was, above all, in Europe that the idea of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems took root. It took the European peoples 30 postwar years to work out and sign, together with the United States and Canada, the CSCE's Final Act, this charter of mutual relations, aimed at forever diverting the danger of a new war from our continent.

It sounds like a paradox: Washington's strategists, who want to revise the results of World War II and change Europe into an atomic battlefield, are now volubly swearing, of all things, by the Final Act. They are grossly meddling in other countries' internal affairs, and even passing sentence on the Polish people because they rose to resist the counterrevolution, because they are energetically combating chaos and anarchy, have warded off bloodshed and civil war, and want to build up their socialist fatherland in peace and order.

The defeat of their strategy, of their filthy game, has literally made these strategists hysterical and made them proclaim political and economic sanctions not only against People's Poland, but also against the Soviet Union.

In this campaign the ruling circles of the United States and other NATO pact states are relying on the nororious ignorance in their countries of the Final Act.

President Reagan is suddenly expressing interest in "human rights" in Poland. What hypocrisy! Let us leave aside the violations of human rights in the United States itself -- the regime of violence and abuse, the regime exported for years into the wide world by American imperialism. To this very day its visiting card is splashed with Vietnamese blood, ineffaceably so. To this very day it is supporting -- with its dollars, weapons and troops -- dozens of regimes of dictatorship and oppression, including fascist ones, whose only merit in U.S. eyes is that they pursue anticommunist, anti-Soviet, antiprogressive and pro-American policies.

It is clear to every discerning person that, for the American Government, Poland is merely one of the pretexts for pushing through militarist, warmongering plans in the name of those forces, for which the dollar of profit has truly always been more important than peace. It is one of the pretexts for putting the American yoke on the West European countries against the will of Europe's nations, for finally turning Europe, in the name of the new crusade against the socialist countries, into the dream of President Reagan and of the forces at his back -- into a nuclear battlefield, a nuclear cemetery.

The second generation of people who do not know the terrors of war is already being born and living in Europe. For 37 years the fields here have not been yielding the harvest of iron. But somebody from across the Atlantic wants to ignite the cinders of the destructive war, which became cold long ago, and to thrust our continent, the continent of Shakespeare and Pushkin, of Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo, of Cervantes and Goethe, into the chasm of the self-destructive nuclear volcano.

IN SUCH A MOMENT IT IS TRULY IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP SILENT!

What the American Government is forcing the West European countries to do is no longer only their own affair. It concerns the life of us all. It concerns our future. As happened toward the end of the thirties, when provident people in Europe raised the fighting banner to ward off the danger of a threatening war, the banner is now being raised by people who care for peace. The communists, social democrats, followers of all the political parties and movements whose program includes the defense of peace and cooperation of the peoples, the trade unionists, environment protectors, religious believers -- everybody, regardless of political affiliation, social origin and religious faith, protests and warns.

The United States, which has become nervous, is throwing the gauntlet of feverish armament to the countries of the socialist community. We do not want to pick it up. We do not care for rivalry in the production of deadly nuclear weapons. On the contrary, we are demanding that they be limited and reduced up to complete and general disarmament.

In the question of war and peace, the peoples of all countries are on the same ship. Jointly they can pass through the dangerous straits of the nuclear age; jointly they are threatened by shipwreck on the cliffs of misunderstanding, rigid class anger and a longing for an unfeasible revanche.

American imperialism is placing the world in danger with its diseases. It profited from two world wars without any damage to itself, and for this reason up to now it was able to get over the signs of the general crisis of the capitalist system with greater ease. But in the seventies it, too, has been logically increasingly affected by its diseases -- by unemployment and inflation, but also drug addiction and terrorism, by violence and racism. The crazy armament has enhanced these diseases.

It is like connected vessels: The more the crisis of capitalism is aggravated, the more it strives to destroy its real alternative, to liquidate socialism. It is even capable of risking the destruction of the entire human civilization and culture.

Our people cannot be, and are not, indifferent toward what is today happening to the west of us. The country which has endowed Europe with the Hus ideals of truth and social equality, with the thought of Jiri of Podebrady on collective European security, with Jan Amos Comenius' humanism, with Fucik's example of heroic struggle against fascism and war, is fully entitled to arouse the conscience of the world and to remind it of Fucik's appeal, addressed to everything that is alive: People, be vigilant! Today, dozens of years after his violent death, it is more topical than ever.

In this moment, when the threat of nuclear war is again rolling against our continent and our world, IT IS REALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP SILENT. It is necessary to arise for the defense of peace, mankind and future. It is necessary to prevent the nuclear apocalypse and to reverse the American plans for turning Europe into a nuclear battlefield. Hiroshima and Nagasaki must never again be repeated! Neither in Europe nor anywhere else.

[Signed by the three authors with full titles]

CPCZ'S KORCAK ADDRESSES SOCIALIST PARTY 28 Jan

AU011916 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 29 Jan 82 p 3

["From" J. Korcak's speech at the Eighth National Conference of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, which opened in Prague on 28 January]

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the Eighth National Conference of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party give proof of its responsible approach to the realization of common goals in building the advanced socialist society, J. Korcak stressed at the beginning of his speech. We have high regard for the fact that you are not only professing allegiance to the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front, but that it is also the real foundation of your efforts, as well as the source of political and social certainties, the implementation of the legacy of progressive traditions, the expression of true patriotism and the compass pointing to further deeds.

The exacting nature of the years which we are now entering, and the greatness of the tasks facing us, represent a rather difficult test of the firmness of ideals and the strength of the resolve to realize them. It is not, and will not, be easy to cope successfully with this verification and to pass it with honors. At the same time there is no other way than to face the problems put in front of us by the present. They cannot be avoided and it would not be wise to close our eyes to them, or to want to shelve them. Life has taught us that, even in a socialist society, progress is not pushed through without struggles, that nothing is for free, that the new is not born without conflicts with the old and obsolete.

More than ever in the past it is true today that even the most beautiful and most noble ideas cannot be built on mere wishes; that only such a program has true value which is economically well founded. Economy is the main field of struggle for social progress; the perfection of production is the key to a better life and the decisive field of struggle for socialist man. The daily implementation of these simple but profound truths is also the most meritorious expression of political activity.

We know that political unity, economic firmness, preparedness for defense, and the international responsibility of every state of the Warsaw Pact are the decisive force in the struggle for peace, social progress and socialism. Our class enemies are also aware of this. The events in Poland have confirmed that wherever the subversive activity of imperialism can abuse mistakes and errors, the danger of the activation of antisocialist forces ensues.

In the next part of his speech, J. Korcak dealt with the activity of political parties and other National Front organizations. In this connection he appraised the fact that the conference of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party is combining the achieved successes with active participation in the National Front's work. The idea of the National Front, born in the fight against fascism, has deep roots in the century-old struggles of the working people for national and social liberation, and follows up the best traditions of the workers' movement. It expresses the fact that in the present era all that is truly progressive, national, popular and democratic logically draws closer to the ideas of scientific socialism, of the Leninist program and the practice of building the new society.

Within the framework of the National Front, every organization has a broad scope of activities, as well as the opportunity for deepening its mission in society and for contributing best to the common cause of socialism by its work. The strength of the CPCZ, of our state and of the socialist system lies in close ties with the political parties and social organizations of the National Front. We are glad that your conference has characterized in this sense also the mission and future of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party.

In the name of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front, I want to wish you, and through you all members and officials of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, many successes in further work. I am also pleased to convey simultaneously to you greetings from Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, CSSR president and chairman of the CSSR's National Front Central Committee. We are convinced that also in the coming period your party will actively participate, as a firm link of the National Front, in the realization of our common goal -- the happy life of the working man.

TRADE UNIONS, STATE RELATIONSHIP ANALYZED

AU011415 Prague PRACE in Czech 27 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by Dr Karol Ondris, candidate of sciences: "Trade Unions and the State" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADE UNIONS AND THE STATE IS ONE OF THE QUESTIONS WHICH ARE BEING REVIVED WITH A GREATER OR SMALLER INTENSITY BY ANTICOMMUNIST INFORMATION MEDIA IN THEIR DIVERSIONARY ACTIVITY AIMED AGAINST THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

The question -- the relationship between trade unions and the state -- must always be posed in a concretely historical manner and answered in the same manner. This relationship does not constitute an abstract problem, the same way that abstract democracy, freedom and so forth do not exist. That relationship is always determined by who owns the means of production and whose instrument is the state which protects that ownership -- whether the state is an instrument of the bourgeoisie to suppress the majority of society with more or less cunning means, or whether it is an instrument of the workers' class and the working people to implement long-term common goals of all working people, expressed, conveyed and implemented under the leadership of a vanguard party of the workers' class.

NO DOUBT, TRADE UNIONS IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY PLAY, AS IT WERE, TWO FUNDAMENTAL -- SEEMINGLY CONTRADICTORY -- ROLES. THEY ARE AN ORGANIZATION BRINGING TOGETHER THE DECISIVE MAJORITY OF THE WORKING PEOPLE TO DEFEND THEIR INTERESTS. BUT THEY ALSO ARE A HIGHLY IMPORTANT PARTICIPANT IN ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT; THAT IS, THEY ARE THE WORKING PEOPLE'S SCHOOL FOR THE MASSES IN PRACTICAL AND CONCRETE PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT. THE CLASS ESSENCE OF THE SOCIALIST STATE AND SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONS, THEIR FUNDAMENTAL COMMON GOALS AND ESPECIALLY THE PARTY'S UNIFYING AND GUIDING ROLE ARE THE FOUNDATION ON WHICH THEIR SEEMING CONTRADICTORINESS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF SOCIALISM IS BEING OVERCOME. LET US SAY WITH THE WORDS OF V.I. LENIN: "...WE MUST MAKE USE OF WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS TO DEFNED WORKERS AGAINST THEIR STATE AND TO DEFEND OUR STATE BY WORKERS."

IN THE CONDITIONS OF REAL SOCIALISM, THE SLOGAN OF THE SO-CALLED INDEPENDENT TRADE UNIONS IS NOTHING BUT A DECEPTION.

THE SLOGAN ABOUT THE "INDEPENDENCE OF TRADE UNIONS," NO MATTER HOW WELL MEANT -- BUT ABOUT WHICH ONE CAN HAVE DOUBTS AFTER OUR EXPERIENCE AND AFTER THE EXPERIENCE OF THE COMRADES FROM FRATERNAL POLAND, OF COURSE -- IS ALWAYS REACTIONARY. IT IS, IN FACT, AIMED AT WEAKENING THE MAIN INSTRUMENT FOR BUILDING AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY -- THE SOCIALIST STATE -- BY MAKING TRADE UNIONS OPPOSE IT. THE SLOGAN ALSO IS AIMED AT WEAKENING TRADE UNIONS BY REDUCING THEIR REAL [REALNE] TASKS AS COPARTICIPANTS IN THE WORKING PEOPLE'S CONSTRUCTION FEAT [budovatelske dilo].

The path to overcoming the contradictoriness of the socialist trade unions as the defenders of the working people's interests against possible bureaucratic deformations by the socialist state does not lie in trade union independence. Precisely the contrary is true -- it lies in an even stronger cooperation between trade unions and the state, in the trade unions fuller and more real share of state power, that is, in the fulfillment of their second fundamental function -- to be a sort of "reservoir" of state power, that is, to especially teach the masses of working people to administer and manage through their concrete participation in a school for the masses.

GOODS SHORTAGE CAUSES HIGH FOOD CONSUMPTION

AU021317 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Not Only a Matter Concerning Agriculture"]

[Excerpt] Foodstuffs play an important role in the range of products offered on the domestic market, representing almost one half of all sales of goods. These were times, and they are not too remote, when the value of sold foodstuffs amounted to significantly more than one half of all merchandise. That was not only a consequence of the expanding and growing supply of foodstuffs, but also a result of the not exactly satisfactory quantity and variety of other consumer goods. The fact that the ratio of sold merchandise has tilted in favor of industrial goods does not mean yet that it is possible to express satisfaction with their supply, especially their variety, quality and up-to-dateness.

The Set of Measures for Improving the Planned System of National Economic Management has entered the second year of its implementation. One of the important provisions of the Set of Measures is the emphasis it places on the merit principle in the remuneration for work. At issue is a pronounced encouragement not only of the quantity but, above all, of the standard, quality and effectiveness of work. However, the logical consequence is that it is necessary to ensure sufficient possibilities for using the earnings from such work on the domestic market. And since the consumption of foodstuffs has achieved a limit in our country whose energy and nutritional value physicians and other experts regard as already excessively large (by about 7.5 percent), it can hardly be expected that this consumption will continue to grow. It is precisely therefore essential for the domestic market -- especially for the supply of industrial goods, both durable and nondurable -- to become more diverse and to better satisfy the consumers' growing demands. Several production branches owe trade a great deal in this respect, to say nothing of the failure of some branches to regularly supply even some types of goods for everyday use.

It is justified to assume that the present high consumption of foodstuffs is influenced, among other things, by the unsatisfactory range of other possibilities for spending one's earnings on the market. This statement must in no way be interpreted as an intention to reduce the standard of the population's nutrition but, on the contrary, as an incentive to improve the living standards by improving the supply and by offering more attractive nonfood products on the domestic market.

HOFFMANN SEES U.S. THREAT OF WAR IN EUROPE

LD031036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0938 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Dresden, 3 Feb (ADN) -- The misguided and adventurist U.S. leadership under Reagan is clearly intent on bringing about a worldwide prewar situation between NATO and the socialist community of states. This was stated today by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR Defense Minister and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, at the "Friedrich Engels" military academy in Dresden.

He said attempts by the enemies of detente to denigrate the USSR, blackmail and roll back socialism and alter the international balance of power in favor of imperialism requires revolutionary vigilance and demands great efforts by the peace forces to thwart the dangerous course of the United States and its allies.

The struggle is particularly intense in Europe, Hoffmann said at the meeting at the GDR's highest military training establishment. Also present was Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states in the National People's Army.

For this reason the GDR bears a great responsibility. "This means we are obliged to do everything in our power to increase the persuasiveness and attractiveness of socialism and to safeguard peace. This has been the cornerstone of the internationalist training of army personnel ever since our forces have been in existence. We have never lost sight of it and we shall continue to adhere to it in the future.

"Socialism, which is becoming stronger on an all-round basis, remains the decisive force that prevents imperialism from realizing its expansionist and aggressive aims through war, and which prevents it from having a free hand in military pressure and blackmail attempts."

POLAND BEING USED AS SMOKESCREEN FOR COLD WAR

DW022220 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 1 Feb 82

[From Guenter Leuschner's review of the past week's events]

[Text] It cannot be a coincidence that the attempt made under massive pressure by Washington to use the past weekend for a worldwide anti-Polish campaign was a complete failure. Where tens of thousands were expected to come, only a few people turned up, and Reagan's television show was just embarrassing. Because we must assume with certainty that not a few people in the West are not fully aware of the background and implications of Polish events, this public rejection of such a show is a striking expression of their aversion to the hypocrisy it contained and the true intentions behind it. But this failure does not change anything about the fact that the cold war was pursued by this TV show and everyone taking part in it -- be it of his own will or under pressure.

During his recent say in the GDR, Gromyko said that we live in a time when the future perspectives of international relations will be decided. Continuation of the detente policy and the cold war is impossible; there is either the one or the other. A bit of cold war and a bit of detente doesn't work in the long run. The fact that Washington wants cold war is proved by its politicians almost daily. Following his talks with Gromyko in Geneva, Secretary of State Haig, answering a question as to whether such talks could contribute to an improvement of East-West relations, said: I don't think these talks were aimed at an improvement of U.S.-Soviet or East-West relations; on the contrary, they were to give the American side an opportunity to talk about Poland. That is clear enough; it is the language of cold war.

When the CSCE conference begins in Madrid next week, the United States wants to force an interruption. Washington makes absolutely no bones about it. In Madrid it wants to prevent agreement on a European disarmament conference. In Geneva it rejects any date for the beginning of new SALT talks. In Vienna, using Poland as a pretext, it obstructs every basis for constructive work at the MBFR talks.

This line has the advantage of being absolutely clear. It does not allow any doubts. It will lead to cold war if it prevails in international relations. That is what Comrade Gromyko meant and what millions of West Europeans no longer doubt. They do not want this development and this is the reason for their distrust and their opposition.

At the Vienna disarmament dialogue over the weekend, representatives of 60 countries objected to using the Polish problems as a smokescreen for heating up the arms race and confrontation. They demanded constructive disarmament negotiations instead, which are more important than anything else. This is an alternative to the U.S. policy. It just cannot be difficult to make a decision.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON JANUARY TRIP TO ASIA

AU012040 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30/31 Jan 82 p 3

[Unattributed interview with Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann: "Fraternal Alliance Deepened and Friendship Consolidated -- Defense Minister on Asian Trip of a GDR Military Delegation" -- date and place not given]

[Text] A military delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR national defense minister, paid a visit to several east Asian countries in January. The minister gave his impressions in an interview with NEUES DEUTSCHLAND:

Question: What were the purposes of this trip and how do you assess its results?

Answer: Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, assigned us the task of further deepening the fruitful relations between our parties, states and peoples. As is well known, treaties of friendship and mutual cooperation have existed between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam since December 1977, and since March 1980 with the People's Republic of Kampuchea. A joint declaration with the People's Democratic Republic of Laos was signed in May 1977.

I was assigned the honorable task of conveying personal letters from Erich Honecker to the general secretaries of the fraternal parties. On the basis of the decisions of the 10th party congress and of the third Central Committee session, I was able to explain to the leading personalities of the parties, states and armed forces of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos the SED's strategy and tactics in building the developed socialist society in the GDR, as well as problems related to the military-political situation in Europe, particularly NATO's dangerous plan, and the state of training and tasks of the GDR National People's Army [NVA] in the struggle for peace and security.

Respect for the GDR as the Western Outpost of Socialism in Europe

Everyone -- Pham Van Dong, Heng Samrin and Souphanouvong -- highly appreciated the policy of our party and the activity of our general secretary, expressed thanks for the greetings conveyed and for Erich Honecker's letters, and most cordially reciprocated his greetings. They recalled the impressive meetings during the visit of GDR party-state delegations to their country or during their visits to the GDR. They expressed their unanimous respect for the role of the GDR in the international class struggle as a western outpost of socialism in Europe.

The members of the party-state leaderships as well as the defense ministers -- all of whom are members of their parties' Politburos -- briefed us on the tasks facing their countries and the difficulties they are encountering in this connection. Their explanations, our visits to military and civilian institutions, as well as the talks, enabled us to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the present state of the political and economic development of these countries and of their specific problems in socialist construction and the development of their national defense in the struggle against expansionism and the plots of domestic and foreign counterrevolution, including the imperialism of the United States and other countries.

Ho Chi Minh's Legacy Is Being Implemented in Vietnam

Question: What were your impressions of the determination of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to build socialism and to enhance the defense capability of their states?

Answer: Even though these states are able to look back at important traditions of a common revolutionary struggle -- first and foremost against the French colonial rulers, the Japanese militarists and the U.S. imperialists -- they have reached a differentiated state of political, economic and military development as a result of their different historical and geographic conditions.

With some 55 million people, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is not only the most populous but also the economically and militarily strongest and most experienced Indochinese country which has advanced the farthest in social development. Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Vietnamese communists are fulfilling the legacy of Ho Chi Minh, the founder and leader for many years of the Vietnamese Communist Party and people. They are helping the hard-hit people of Kampuchea and the people of Laos, who are struggling under very complicated economic and military-geographic conditions to protect themselves against the attacks of the counterrevolutionaries, imperialists and their lackeys.

Kampuchean People Rebuilding Their Homeland

The people in Kampuchea are about to awake from the trauma of the domination of the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan clique, and to rebuild the destroyed structures of the economy and society and the residential quarters and cultural institutions in the capital of Phnom Penh. In addition, anyone who has seen in the (Tuol Sleng) torture camp what beastly cruelties the Pol Pot gang have and still are capable of can only express surprise at the impudence with which certain capitalist governments which so much enjoy presenting themselves as advocates of human rights still recognize the leaders of the so-called "democratic Kampuchea" as the UN representatives of the Kampuchean people. It is remarkable in view of these and other machinations to see everything that has been achieved in the 3 years since the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea -- half a million people are again living in the capital, thousands of orphans have been well housed and taken care of, the first few classes have started at the universities, and even such devastated cultural institutions as the national museum have been brought into exemplary order.

Vigilant Against Attacks of Reactionary Forces in Laos

In Laos, the economically most backward and least developed country of Southeast Asia, the leading party has set itself the task of shifting from feudalism directly to building socialism, bypassing capitalism. A wise alliance policy based on the experiences of the fraternal parties is being pursued there. In a very realistic manner the Lao Revolutionary People's Party is striving to correct one-sided excesses in the development of cooperatives, to prevent headlong rushes in specific directions, to advance the economy and national defense in close linkage, and to strengthen the people's unity against all plots of both domestic and foreign reaction.

Question: How should relations be assessed between the NVA and the people's armies of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea?

Answer: Very cordial and close relations have already existed for many years between the NVA and the Vietnamese People's Army. Our army personnel have not only watched the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialists with passionate sympathy, but they have also supported it as much as they could -- with comprehensive donations and with a high degree of vigilance and combat readiness vis-a-vis all actions of FRG imperialism, one of the most important allies of U.S. imperialism during the Vietnam aggression.

In addition, intensive relations exist between the ministries and individual institutions -- for example, between the military technical institutes of both armies. And finally officers of our land forces have rendered substantial assistance in setting up the technical noncommissioned officers school in Ho Chi Minh City, in drafting the training programs and in organizing the teaching process. Also Vietnamese officers have studied for several years in the GDR to prepare themselves to be instructors.

Trained on Modern Military Technical Equipment in the USSR

As a matter of fact, we also met officers in Laos who had studied in our country. But most engineering technical cadres, especially those of the air force, naturally have been trained by Soviet comrades on Soviet technical equipment. The Soviet Union's assistance to these countries still is playing a recognized great role in general.

All in all, we were surprised at how much about our country, party and army and about its role in the internaticnal class conflict is known in Laos, what a cordial attitude even the young army personnel have toward comradeship in arms with the NVA, and how gratefully they value the GDR's solidarity. The agreements which we concluded in keeping with the assignment of the chairman of the National Defense Council, as well as the shipments of aid which will arrive in these countries soon, will certainly help to deepen the traditionally excellent relations of friendship and comradeship in arms with the peoples and armies of the countries visited, and to further develop them particularly in the military field.

Talks in India Were Highly Important

Question: The military delegation also visited the Republic of India. What was the subject of the talks in South Asia's largest and most populous country?

Answer: I had the opportunity to convey to the Indian prime minister a personal letter from Comrade Erich Honecker and to explain to her some aspects of the GDR's foreign, economic and military policy under the present aggravated conditions. Indira Gandhi explained in detail that 1982 is a difficult year for India in view of the financial situation and the international tensions. The Indian population cherishes great expectations which cannot all be fulfilled, but nevertheless there is confidence among the Indian people. She stated, literally: "We highly value the friendship with you. I still vividly recall my visit to the GDR and would be glad to repeat it."

The conversation with R. Venkataraman, a noted politician of the Indian Congress Party who has been only recently appointed defense minister, also took place in an extremely comradely and open atmosphere. Thus the talks in New Delhi also helped to deepen the friendship between the GDR and the Asian peoples.

CHURCH SYNOD DISCUSSES PEACE, MILITARY SERVICE

DW021304 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 2 Feb 82 p 2

[Karl-Heinz Baum dispatch: "GDR Church Raises Question Concerning New Security Systems"]

[Text] Berlin, 1 February -- In the past the leadership of the protestant churches in the GDR has stressed to state authorities that "the question concerning new security systems which will some day allow peace to be insured through peaceful political means, desisting from the system of mutual deterrence, urgently requires further, very concrete concept preparations [ausarbeitungen]." This is disclosed by an "interim report" of the conference of protestant church leaderships distributed in East Berlin which the chairman of the Association of GDR churches, Magdeburg Bishop Werner Krusche, gave at the synod held at Herrnhut/Oberlausitz over the weekend.

In this connection Krusche termed "unliteral, calculated disarmament steps" to be "necessary" if "the beginning is to be found for a reduction of the arms potential." By making these suggestions the church respects "the political mandate of the state to insure the implementation of such plans," the release further states. The dialogue between state and church on questions concerning peace, which includes the initiative of young Christians for a social peace service, also played an important part during the discussion at the Herrnhut Synod, it states. Thus, the young delegates stated that they are not resigned even though the state cannot accept the problem of a peace service under present conditions. "We are happy to see that the process of thinking about the subject of peace has been started and intensified by this proposal."

The young delegates reportedly asked the church leadership to keep up the dialogue with the state also on civil defense, premilitary training in school and during apprenticeship, methods of recruiting reserve officers at institutes of higher learning, and on defense instruction at schools.

During the discussion, representatives of the church leadership emphasized that the talks on how peace could be secured are "vital to peace and life," Kursche continued. The state position that actions for a "social peace service" are hostile to peace was termed "unnecessary aggravation" by members of the church leadership. What matters is to continue the policy of reasonably dealing with each other, as declared on 6 March 1978. The church is no factor of political power, it merely has the authority of the petitioner. Even if no solution is possible for the inquiries of young people, the hope of Christians goes beyond what is feasible today.

Under the heading "demands," the church leadership paper said in part that there is a standing request for state authorities to view continously the problem of how units of the "construction soldiers" (conscientinous objectors who must perform service without arms) could be used in such a way "that their service" is imbued with "a more positive content as an expression of social responsibility and readiness for peace." Also to be resolved is the request that more room be granted to the decision by creed and conscience in the reserve service as well. Synod President Siegfried Warhmann of Wismar publicly expressed regret that the Western journalists accredited with the GDR Foreign Ministry were not allowed to report from the spot. "We are interested in objective and comprehensive reporting on the synod, whose plenary meetings are public."

CPCZ OFFICIAL JAKES ARRIVES FOR 'WORKING VISIT'

LD022156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in the GDR today on a working visit. He was welcomed at Leipzig Airport by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. During their talks they informed each other about topical issues of party work. They paid special attention to the implementation of the conclusions of recent congresses of fraternal parties and their economic policies.

Milos Jakes visited the Grimma combine in Leipzig where he acquainted himself with the production of industrial robots and with the use of microelectronics.

NATIONAL ARMY UNITS HELPING LEIPZIG COAL MINERS

AU011457 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 Jan 82 p 2

[Summary] Leipzig (ADN) -- Units of the National People's Army are now working in eight open-cast pits of the Leipzig coal region to secure the mining of raw lignite. The soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers are working mainly on the rail network to guarantee the necessary transportation. One-quarter of the GDR brown coal comes from the open-cast pits of Borna and Regis where the miners and helpers are aiming at fulfilling the daily output.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO UNITED NATIONS -- New York, 1 Feb (ADN) -- Harry Ott, GDR deputy foreign minister and GDR permanent representative at the United Narions, presented his credentials to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Monday. During the friendly discussion, Harry Ott conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were cordially reciprocated by Perez de Cuellar. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1910 GMT 1 Feb 82 LD]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS FREE TO MOVE ABOUT WARSAW

LD011906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign correspondents are once again free to move about the area of the Warsaw Voivodship. They do, however, require advance permission to move outside the voivodship. The press center of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has stated that those who do receive permission to travel into the provinces are free to work without any restriction in the given district. The permanent correspondents are to be issued with permits valid for one month.

RAKOWSKI, WORKERS CITED ON POLISH PRICE RISES

LD022250 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] [Unidentified presenter] The problem in Poland after the biggest price rise in the history of Europe is not only its size. Rather, it is the fact that this is the third time within 6 years that this has taken place. The unavoidable price rise was first announced, without any preparations, in 1976, and, as the result of protests, the measure had to be rescinded within 48 hours. Four years later, in the summer of 1980, the very same leadership, having failed to learn from its own mistakes, once again announced unexpected and large-scale price rises. The Polish crisis, which is still underway, dates from that occasion.

The current increases in prices differ from the earlier ones in 2 ways. On the one hand, they are being introduced on an even larger scale. On the other hand, public opinion has now been prepared for this over a great many weeks and months and attempts are being made to bring people to an understanding of the economic necessity and inevitability of these increases.

In a country that is already in a very serious position, these price rises naturally do not bring about any joy, even though substantial compensatory payments are being granted in a fairer way than in the past.

You will probably recall that a Hungarian television crew worked in Poland for a number of weeks before their return to Hungary last week. They prepared a number of reports and interviews. We are now showing a brief interview made with two dockworkers in Gdansk, filmed well after the announcement of the price rises but before their actual introduction. This interview gives an impression of the way in which the price increases are being received. Incidentally, the full version of a 1-hour film made by Gabor Nemes and Tibor Forrai is to be shown on television on 17 February. We are now showing a topical excerpt from it.

[Begin recording in Polish, with superimposed Hungarian translation] [First unidentified dockworker] We do not know what is going to happen until we get our pay for the first month. We cannot say whether all this is good or bad; we should not count our chickens before they're hatched. Once we have received it, we will know how to calculate the following: This is what I have earned, I have a family, I hope I can look after them. I cannot tell you now whether this is going to be the case because I have not received any money. So, I do not know anything. I cannot say anything.

[Second unidentified dockworker] Well, yes. Incomes should be sufficient. We should earn enough, in line with our expenditure. We should earn enough. Bread should not cost Z16 at a time when I get Z13 for 1 hour's work. I do not earn enough in 1 hour to pay for a loaf of bread. [end recording]

[Presenter] Naturally, the leaders of Poland are aware of the tensions that inevitably arise from the price rises and of the great distrust among the population of the country, a distrust based on the historical antecedents of the present. Ever since 1956 Poland has gone through far too many changes and on each of these occasions the population was disappointed in spite of the renewed promises of successive generations of leaders. Besides many other differences, possibly the greatest difference in the present situation is that the conduct of the responsible leaders and their willingness to inform the people are now more open and sincere than in the past.

Perhaps there is a proof for this in a brief interview that Gabor Nemes has made, as part of a lengthy program, and we are now showing this interview in today's television newsreel. Deputy Premier Rakowski is speaking:

[Begin Rakowski recording in Polish, with superimposed Hungarian translation] This is, undoubtedly, a big problem. This is a measure that is dramatic in its dimensions. However, today there is simply no other way out. For, let us assume that the current prices are not changed. In that case, the current situation would be perpetuated; that is to say, the moment any kind of product appears on the market, it disappears straight away. Waiting in line would then become an inseparable part of Poland's social landscape. That would be no solution.

Therefore, we must accept a temporary reduction in the standard of living. As we are discussing this openly, I assume that the large majority of Poles will believe us when we say that no one is dealing here with some kind of gimmick or cheating. No, we are doing this because it is indispensable. [end recording]

[Presenter] Therefore, these serious measures have the objective not only of putting the chaotic economy back on its feet, but they are also a test of whether the trust of the population can be regained. The creation of this trust is a precondition for bringing about consolidation. For this reason, forces that are interested -- quite apart from what goes on in Poland -- in bringing about the end of the policy of detente and East-West relations, are striving to ensure that consolidation in Poland should come about as slowly and as late as possible, or that this consolidation should not even be established. As long as the crisis in Poland goes on, cooperation is made more difficult.

Today it is primarily the U.S. Government that is interested in this objective and it is doing its best to obstruct consolidation in Poland so as to discourage its West European allies from pursuing East-West relations. This was served, among a great many other means, by the U.S. television show, designed to be transmitted on a worldwide scale, by which an attempt was made -- through the weight of prestigious politicians and lighthearted entertainment -- to exert pressure not only on the viewers in the Western world, but also on the Poles themselves. This was done, among other things, through the transmissions of Radio Free Europe which has recently expanded its Polish-language broadcasts to 24 hours to encourage resistance.

I have no intention of describing this television show. Let me just mention ARBEITER ZEITUNG of Vienna which deemed it to be political pornography. Indeed, the settlement of the crisis in Poland is a difficult task even without the efforts of outside forces to obstruct it.

MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PARIS CONGRESS

LD021450 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation has left for Paris to take part in the French Communist Party [PCF] congress which begins tomorrow.

The delegation is led by Mihaly Korom, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and includes Janos Berecz, head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department.

LEADERS MEET WITH PLO'S 'ARAFAT 1-2 FEB

Sarlos Receives Delegation

LD011946 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 1 Feb (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary-general of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, had talks with a Palestinian delegation, headed by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Budapest, today.

In the course of the meeting, marked by a cordial atmosphere and the spirit of joint solidarity in the fight against imperialism, the relations and cooperation of the Hungarian and Palestinian peoples, Yasir 'Arafat spoke about the activity of the PLO and the state of the struggle of the Arab people. Present at the event was Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department.

As we have already reported the PLO delegation arrived in Budapest for an official, friendship visit this morning at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. The Palestinian delegation includes: 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee and spokesman of the organization, Majid Abu Sharar, secretary of the Revolutionary Committee of Fatah, and Colonel Muhammad Jihad, military leader of the PLO.

Gyenes Receives Delegation

LD011950 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 1 Feb (MTI) -- Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC, Monday had talks with Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who is currently visiting Hungary at the head of a delegation. During the discussions which took place in a friendly atmosphere the sides reviewed timely international questions, with special regard to the latest developments in the Near and Middle East. They expressed concern about the endeavours of imperialist circles and the aggressive policies of the Israeli leadership which leave the situation invariably tense in the Middle East. This tension threatens the peace of not only this region but also of the world. Andras Gyenes assured the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, fought under the guidance of the PLO, of the solidarity of the HSWP and the Hungarian people. Yasir 'Arafat spoke about the Mid-Eastern situation, the Palestinian problem and thanked in warm words for the Hungarian assistance rendered to the hard struggle of the Palestinian Arab people.

Lazar Receives 'Arafat

LD021104 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 2 Feb (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Budapest on Tuesday Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and his party, who arrived for an official, friendship visit to Budapest on Monday at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

In the course of the meeting, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on the Hungarian-Palestinian relations and the opportunities for their development. Gyorgy Lazar breifed the major foreign political ambitions of the Hungarian Government and confirmed the Hungarian stand concerning the just settlement of the Middle East crisis and cause of the Palestinian people.

Present at the meeting were Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department.

Diplomatic Status Gained

LD021430 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The PLO mission in Budapest is being raised to the level of a diplomatic representation. Agreement has been reached by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and 'Abu Mayzar, leader of the organization's international relations department.

Frigyes Puja has conducted discussions with Yasir 'Arafat, head of the delegation which arrived in Hungary yesterday. The PLO leader previously conferred with Gyorgy Lazar. The chairman of the Council of Ministers and Politburo member briefed the visitor about the government's domestic political tasks, foreign political endeavors, and confirmed that Hungary will continue to make a stand for the just settlement of the Middle East crisis and the cause of the Palestinian people.

Kadar Holds Meeting

LD021838 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 2 Feb (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received on Tuesday in Budapest Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who is currently heading a delegation to Hungary on an official friendship visit.

At the meeting, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the sides held extensive exchange of views on international questions, with special respect to the latest events of the Middle East situation. They urged the comprehensive and just settlement of the crisis, the most important obstacle of which is presented by imperialist expansionism and the separative negotiations in opposition to the interest of the Arab people. The sides emphasized the importance of the unity of progressive, anti-imperialist forces of the area, and strengthened their readiness to develop the relations of the Hungarian and the Palestine Arab peoples. Janos Kadar assured the fight of the Palestine Arab people carried on for its inalienable rights under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, of the Hungarian people's solidarity.

The meeting was attended by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary general of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and by Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee.

'Arafat Press Conference

LD031222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently having talks in Hungary, gave a press briefing this morning. Here is Gyorgy Onody:

[Onody] In his introduction the PLO leader said that he wants to take this opportunity to convey his greetings to the Hungarian people, people who adopt a consistent stance in favor of the just cause of the Palestinian people.

Yasir 'Arafat then went on to talk about the close, fruitful friendship that has become established between the Palestinians and the Hungarian people. The fact that the PLO's Budapest office was granted full diplomatic status during his current talks is an outstanding event in this cooperation.

Later Yasir 'Arafat answered questions. A Budapest radio reporter asked the Palestinian leader about the Syrian plan, published a few days ago, and about the Fahd plan. The Palestinian leader stated that the Syrian proposal, made public a few days ago, is not a separate initiative. The Syrian minister of information was merely summarizing his government's view in the course of a press statement. As for the Fahd plan, 'Arafat went on to say even that is not a real plan. Rather, it is a series of proposals presented by Prince Fahd as the basic material for talks. The Palestinian leader stated: We had some opinions on this. One of our most important comments on this was that the USSR should play an active role right from the beginning of a settlement in order to bring about a just and stable settlement. It was also one of our comments that all the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people should be guaranteed.

In conclusion 'Arafat stressed that the PLO regards Brezhnev's initiatives -- from the new point of a settlement of the Middle East issue -- as forming a good proposal that needs to be followed up.

1982 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CUBA SIGNED 2 FEB

LD021822 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 2 Feb (MTI) -- Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Janos Ambrus of Hungary and Andres Yebra of Cuba Tuesday signed in Budapest the 1982 Hungarian-Cuban trade protocol.

The protocol envisages the exchange of goods worth 145 million roubles, this year. Hungary chiefly supplies Cuba with Ikarus bus parts, foods, piece fabrics, rolled goods, aluminium products and medicines. Hungarian scoreboards and illumination devices will be used at the central European plays in Cuba in August. Cuba delivers to Hungary sugar, ethyl alcohol, fresh tropical fruits and mineral products.

OVARI SPEAKS AT SZABAD NEP ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

LD012248 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 1 Feb (MTI) -- "Today the party and the people expect the central daily of the HSWP and the Hungarian communist press, to help -- in awareness of their common responsibility -- to solve the contemporary tasks in the best way possible", said Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, at a small ceremony organized by the editorial office of NEPSZABADSAG on Monday.

The ceremony marked the 40th anniversary of the appearance -- on February 1, 1942 -- of SZABAD NEP, the underground paper of the party of Hungarian communists whose traditions NEPSZABADSAG, the central organ of the HSWP, has been carrying on for 25 years.

In his speech, Miklos Ovari praised the work of the first communist chief editor of SZABAD NEP, Ferenc Rozsa, and his collaborators, as well as the significance of the paper in the struggle fought under the extremely hard conditions of war against the barbarism of fascism, for an independent and democratic Hungary.

BRIEFS

INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received for an introductory visit Budi Hartantyo, ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Jan 82 p 8 AU]

REPORTED WALESA LETTER ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD021854 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] [Announcer] Our correspondent reports from Warsaw on a letter said to have been written by Lech Walesa, no longer the leader of the free trade union Solidarity. The letter confirms that Walesa is really interned. The authorities have maintained all the time that Walesa is engaged in negotiations with the military regime, but that is not the case, according to the letter. It is supposed to have been smuggled out some time in the past week. Mika Larsson in Warsaw reports:

[Begin Larsson recording] I am being guarded, writes Walesa, by four policemen who never leave me alone at night or in the day. He does not know exactly where he is. It is on the outskirts of Warsaw, he writes.

Walesa accuses the government representatives he talks to of dishonesty and he warns against trusting today's Polish leadership. The intention of both the government and the Communist Party is to gain control over a resuscitated Solidarity.

Walesa indirectly confirms the rumor that one of the conditions set by the Polish leadership for reactivating Solidarity is new elections to the trade union leadership. In the letter he urges the millions of members of the movement, when the government launches new elections with Solidarity, to consistently elect the same persons who were elected before the military coup.

According to a Solidarity information bulletin, Lech Walesa also appeals to the members to choose the kind of protests against the price increases which the movement in today's situation can manage, in order to prevent any possible punitive actions from destroying Solidarity. For the same reasons, Lech Walesa says, the movement must still restrict itself to purely trade union issues at dispute, without a clear political aspect.

Walesa further writes that in the past week he was supposed to have had preparatory talks with today's Polish leadership about the conditions for a reactivated Solidarity but that the talks have not yet started. On his side Walesa would have five experts, including one of the government's former chief adivsers on agricultural matters, (Andrzej Zermachowski), who last year emerged as the leading expert connected with Rural Solidarity. Walesa's original condition for talks at the top level, which was the presence of the entire Solidarity National Presidium as well as the movement's two chief experts, was rejected.

Of course, no document circulated in Poland today can be claimed to be 100 percent genuine, but the tone in this letter is that of Lech Walesa, and it confirms in a number of points rumors which have previously circulated, including the rumor that the leader of East Europe's widest revolt for freedom is now interned. So there is probably no hope for the Polish leadership that Lech Walesa will bend. [end recording]

[Announcer] Mika Larsson also reports that according to reliable reports a strike is supposed to have taken place last Friday at the Ursus tractor plant outside Warsaw which is one of Solidarity's firmest strongholds. According to these reports about 300 people are supposed to have been taken away from the plant in buses. Whether they have been arrested or interned we do not know. The protest action at Ursus should perhaps be connected with the high price increases for foods and energy which we heard about yesterday.

RADIO HAM PICKS UP MESSAGE CLAIMING 'WALESA ILL'

PM021233 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 30 Jan 82 p 9

[Ritzaus Bureau-NORSK TELEGRAMBYRAA report: "Walesa Possibly Seriously Ill"]

[Text] Trondheim -- In the early hours of 29 January a Trondheim radio ham picked up a transmission claiming that Lech Walesa, leader of the suspended Polish Solidarity free trade union, is seriously ill.

The message was sent in Morse code from a transmitter claiming to have contacts with the underground movement. It has proved impossible to ascertain whether the message really came from Poland. Nor do the message's contents give any indication that the message is correct.

The transmission asked that the information regarding Walesa's state of health be made public. Because of the weak signal and interference the transmission was not received in its entirety by the Trondheim radio ham. The transmission's incomplete English wording was as follows: "Please tell Lech Walesa very ill in prison ... Do about Walesa. I am in organization ... underground. Me fight against the army. Please tell Western propaganda."

WOJNA INTERVIEW ON CURRENT SITUATION, SOLIDARITY

DW021127 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1730 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpts from reporter Kramer interview with Ryszard Wojna, deputy chairman of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] You said that the trend toward national understanding is apparent in Poland. Please tell me where it is apparent since more than 4,000 people are still interned, Solidarity has been practically destroyed and martial law has been in force for 1 and 1/2 months?

[Answer] After the meeting among Jaruzelski, Glemp and Walesa in early December, we stated that the idea of national understanding was the first in 2 years which was generally supported by the people. I am certain that it is still the case.

Second, Solidarity has not been destroyed at all; it has just been suspended. The politicians sense the idea of understanding in the air. It is obvious to public opinion in Poland that nothing can be done without the party, that the party must have a say and that it will basically remain a great political force. The church is another force, and Solidarity itself -- as a mass movement -- represented various political groupings.

[Question] Will Solidarity remain a political grouping which can participate in the dialogue in Poland?

[Answer] First of all, I believe that Solidarity could not continue to exist as a political movement or a purely workers' union, a workers' movement. Those people who are politically active within Solidarity should first affirm their allegiance [sich bekennen] to our Constitution. Then they will be accepted as partners in the dialogue on national understanding.

[Question] This means that under these conditions an independent Solidarity trade union could exist in Poland once martial law has been lifted?

[Answer] Yes, I assume so.

[Question] What role will be played by workers' leader Lech Walesa?

[Answer] He still has a great name and I am certain that he will have a great role to play.

[Question] So far he has not been prepared to negotiate with the government. Why?

[Answer] No, he has almost daily talks with a government minister. So talks are under way.

[Question] Reports say that there is unrest in Gdansk. Price increases have always touched off protests in Poland. Do you think that this time the people will accept the drastic price increases without any significant resistance?

[Answer] I cannot say anything about that, I don't know the current situation in Poland and the new prices are effective as of today. At any rate, we absolutely must set up a new pricing system.

[Question] How long do you think martial law will be in force in Poland?

[Answer] Until the government is able to keep developments in Poland under control with purely political means.

PZPR OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON MARTIAL LAW

LD021740 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] A representative of the Polish United Workers' Party who is visiting Finland said that a decision on the future nature of the Polish trade union movement belongs to the workers themselves. The director of the Foreign Affairs Department in the party's Central Committee, Wlodzimierz Natorf, said that even in the new conditions, the trade union movement could retain its independence. Natorf, who was been interviewed by Jarmo Jaeaeaskelaeinen, was not able to say anything certain about the timetable for reversing the martial law.

[Begin Jaeaeskelaeinen recording] It is difficult to talk about a timetable, Natorf said. By taking advantage of martial law we must solve a number of important economic issues. We intend to continue the economic reform, and the most important thing about it is to achieve a market balance by raising prices. We must pay our debts, and for that reason labor discipline and labor efficiency must be improved. If this does not happen, we will not be able to pay our debts and we will not be a credible partner in international economic and political affairs. Martial law has also been needed to find a political solution. What could it be like?

Natorf replied that despite difficulties the party nevertheless exists. A party purge is underway. At the same time efforts are being made to rebuild confidence and to strengthen the ideological basis. Even though party membership is dropping Natorf nevertheless talked about a mass party. It means that the idea of a small cadre party has been abandoned as has the idea of replacing the present United Workers' Party with an entirely new workers' party under a new name.

I asked whether it is possible to rebuild trust in the party while martial law prevails. Natorf replied that he believes that this is possible because before martial law the party was subjected to terror. It was terrorized by those who proclaimed democracy and pluralism but were unable to give any place to the party. Now that martial law is in place the party can operate in peace. It can show the workers that the promises are not only empty words.

What kind of role can the trade union movement play in the future? Can Solidarity, for example, be reborn [words indistinct]?

The matter is not solved in the offices of the officials, Natorf said. The reply depends on changing the workers' awareness. In our opinion, there is no essential conflict between defending the rights of the workers and building socialism, and we, the party, want the workers themselves to decide what form the future trade union movement will take. Natorf believed that in the new conditions,too, the trade union movement could retain its independence since it is formed by the workers themselves.

Natorf said that negotiations have been held with the arrested Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, but he was not able to say anything further about the results. The propaganda campaign launched in the West hurts us, Natorf said. We find it unjust and based on false facts.

What then about the West's economic sanctions? What concrete consequences have they had in Poland?

Natorf said that the strongest effect comes from those sanctions which make normal food imports impossible. They affect the whole nation. Industy suffers too, above all from a shortage of raw materials, semifinished goods and spare parts imported from the West [end recording]

Natorf is in Finland to report on the Polish situation to the Finnish Communist Party and representatives of the Finnish trade union movement.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI COMMENTS ON MARTIAL LAW

LD292022 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] "Socialism -- Our Present and Future" reads the title of an article by Kazimierz Ochocki published in today's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

Events in our country and above all the deep economic, political and moral crisis which makes possible and facilitates the activities of forces trying to destroy socialism, have caused Poland to find itself in mortal danger. The decision on the imposition of martial law had halted this danger and has created conditions for a gradual extrication from the crisis. The blockade on the implementation of the program for the repair of the republic and for socialist renewal, which was submitted by the PZPR and the government together with the allied political parties, has been removed. Conditions have also been created for carrying out the final settling of accounts with the errors and wilderness of the past, including those of the past few months and for the entry on the road of socialist progress.

RED CROSS OFFICIALS COMMENT ON INTERNMENT CAMPS

LD030940 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Feb (PAP) -- On Tuesday evening Polish television broadcast a programme on the visit of the International Red Cross committee delegation and film crew in Poland.

The press chief of the committee, Ms Michele Mercier stated that one of the aims of the delegation's trip to Poland was to visit the internment camps. We have visited two internment camps and we will continue our visits so as to have as full a picture as possible of the conditions inside them, Ms Mercier said.

Ms Mercier also stressed that the International Red Cross's relations with the Polish authorities were very good and that the delegation had received all the permits it needed for which it had applied for. [as received]

We also received authorization to film the distribution of aid in Poland, producer and head of the film crew, Mr Jean-Michel Goustiqier said. Our film presents the entire process of distributing the aid, from the moment of unloading until it reaches its destination. Thus people can see for themselves that the Red Cross aid in Poland is received by those who really need it most, that it is effectuated very efficiently and under strict social control, he added.

At the end of the programme, clips of Mr Goustiqier's film were shown. The crew also accompanied the Red Cross delegation during its visit in one of the internment camps, but the film showed only shots of parcels being carried into the camp. The interness did not agree to being filmed, Polish television said.

POMORZE MILITARY COURT BEGINS SOLIDARITY TRIAL

LD030918 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] A court case began in Slupsk today [2 February] against six officials and members of the suspended independent self-governing trade union Solidarity. At its session in Slupsk, the Military Court of the Pomorze Military District in Bydgoszcz is examining the cases of Zygmunt Golinski, Zbigniew-Zdzislaw Piwowar, Jerzy Kowalczyk, Robert-Leonard Petel, Cezary Surowiec and Wojciech Guler. They are accused of printing and distributing posters and leaflets containing false information and causing social unrest during martial law from 23 to 28 December last year. They are also accused of participating in a meeting of a founding temporary strike committee in the Slupsk region. Their actions are incompatible with Articles 46 and 48 of the decree on martial law. The accused were questioned today.

WARSAW STUDENTS SEEK FREE WORLD SUPPORT

PM291129 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jan 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Appeal From Warsaw Students to Governments of All 'Free Countries'"]

[Text] We have just received an appeal dated 3 January stemming from "representatives of one of the academic organizations formed after the introduction of 'martial law' on 13 December taking action at the Warsaw Higher School [Ecole Superieure de Varsovie] in order to guarantee the survival of information, contacts and propaganda and to help the strikes and protests in the big enterprises throughout Polish territory."

The following is the text of this appeal:

"The Polish people are now defenseless against the bloody terror being implemented on behalf of a foreign power by a group of traitors dressed in Polish uniforms. They have taken away our freedom and brutally trampled on our rights and our honor. Thousands of Polish patriots have been shut in prisons and camps: workers, trade union leaders, intellectuals, scientists and students -- the whole elite of the '1980 Polish August.' Massive repression, shooting at strikers and beatings form a series of methods aimed at subjecting the Polish people to the totalitarian regime.

"There is no doubt that we are witnessing a brutal Soviet intervention in Poland; the fact that it is being executed with the help of Polish soldiers simply proves that the USSR does not want to expose itself to the international repercussions which open intervention in Poland could have. Such action could have posed serious problems for the USSR because the present time is less favorable for it than it was for the interventions in Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Afghanistan in 1979. The fact is that it has been possible to carry out this intervention in a very refined form...with thorough loyalty from the Polish authorities and the army toward the Kremlin....

"We ask all the leaders of the free countries not to close their eyes to the Polish people's tragedy and not to abandon, once again, the idea of imposing effective economic and political sanctions on the USSR on the pretext of political compromise or economic advantages.

"All the assurances given by the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] that it will pursue the policy of reform started in August 1980 are in fact not guaranteed by anything since the actions taken by the council are undoubtedly aimed at liquidating all forms of autonomous, independent and democratic structure.

"We are aware that a possible boycott of the USSR and WRON would indirectly affect our people; but we also know that it would be a hundred times harder for our oppressors and that awareness would give us the strength to survive. If all the countries in the free world were capable of uniting for a joint boycott of the USSR, Soviet totalitarianism would fairly rapidly have to abandon its expansionist leanings in order to save itself.

"We express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to President Reagan and his government for the steps already taken in this connection. We ask the French, Italian, FRG, British and Canadian Governments and all countries friendly to Poland to join the action taken by the United States and thus make it more effective and hence tougher for the USSR. The Polish people are counting on your help."

'ANTI-POLISH' ACTIVITY BY U.S. EMBASSY SECRETARY

AU021645 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jan 82 p 2

['L' commentary: "Espionage 'Who Is Who'"]

[Text] On Wednesday, 27 January, Polish TV began broadcasting an unusual series of programs entitled "Who Is Who." On the basis of original film material from the Ministry of Internal Affairs' counterintelligence, millions of viewers were shown proof of the definitely nondiplomatic activity of the third secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, Leslie Sternberg, who happens to be a 30-year-old woman.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs' counterintelligence unmasked her in March, 1981 as an employee of U.S. special services who delivered material by car pertaining to the illegal, antistate Confederation for an Independent Poland. What is more, the American agent helped subverters in this supposedly "independent" confederation to publish illegal literature (some material was printed on office paper belonging to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw).

Besides this, the agent intensively searched for contacts and recruited young people into collaborating -- for example, Independent Students' Association activists in students clubs -- and encouraged them to take photographs and record in full the addresses of security service employees and political activists for the benefit of her service. On her part, she offered members of antistate organizations help in publishing and distributing anti-Soviet literature....

After being unmasked, the diplomat-spy was recalled home by the U.S. authorities.

Television has announced the next installment of material based on documents belonging to our counterintelligence. Unravelling "who is who" in certain embassies is enlightening....

KOR OFFICIAL'S VIEW OF 'DRANG NACH OSTEN' SCORED

LD231610 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 23 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan (PAP) -- Referring to what it termed as scandalous article headlined "Myth About the German Drang Nach Osten," by KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] co-founder Jan Jozef Lipski, which appeared in Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG last November, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI charged that the allegation saying that the notorious German Drang Nach Osten is a mere myth fabricated by Poles is a crude lie needed by the West German revanchists and ultra-right wing forces seeking to question the act of historic justice under which Piast land returned to Poland after ages of foreign domination.

"History books teach us that the German Drang Nach Osten has never been and cannot be a story for little children," the paper said, adding that to write and say that the German Drang Nach Osten is a myth is utter nonsense. "In the case of Jan Jozef Lipski, this nonsense has been paid for with Judas' silver," the paper wrote in conclusion.

RADOM COLLEGE HEAD VIEWS STRIKE SITUATION

LD251520 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan (PAP) -- Professor Michael Hebda, rector of the engineering college of Radom WSI, the scene of a 50-day strike and the centre of a nationwide protest campaign launched by the Solidarnosc and the Independent Student Association NZS shortly before the proclamation of martial law in Poland, told PAP that extensive personnel changes covering nearly 80 per cent of the school's senior teching staff were introduced since last December 13.

Answering questions on the strike, he pinpointed cuts imposed on the college's budget last year and the senate's resolution on personnel cuts as the initial reasons for the unrest.

Here is how he described the strategic target of the nationwide Solidarity campaign launched in connection with the Radom dispute: "In 1968 students went out into the streets, but workers did not. In 1970, workers went out but students did not. With this fact in mind, Radom was found an adequate place to coordinate unrest in both milieus in order to destabilize the state and launch an attempt to take over power."

Hebda said actually only up to one-fifteenth of the WSI students took part in the strike. He quoted statistics on the adherence of WSI students: 650 were affiliated in the Socialist Union of Polish Students, some 150 -- in the NZS, some 200 in the Rural Youth Union, and another 400 were outside any organization. As for the college's staff, 50 per cent were members of the Polish Teachers' Union ZNP and 35 -- of the Solidarnosc union.

Asked to assess the contribution (?of) representatives of the conference of rectors and a group of rectors from some of Poland's higher technical colleges who arrived in Radom as mediators in the dispute, Hebda said he would expect more political maturity from the merited scientists they are, but admitted that they all were acting under pressure from Solidarnosc commissions at their own colleges.

PRICE COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST SESSION 2 FEB

LD021902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The Social Commission on Prices set up at the initiative of the Consumers' Federation began work today.

The commission includes representatives of the federation and representatives of the League of Polish Women, the Council for Family Affairs, the Polish Economic Association, the Main Technical Editorial Staff, the Socialist Polish Youth Union, the Rural Youth Union and various scientific circles.

At its first session, the commission defined its scope of action as well as methods for the effective protection of the interests of the population during the implementation of the price reforms. The commission decided that the control of prices must not be carried out only during the initial period. It has mapped out a long-term program of action and intends to function permanently in our socioeconomic life.

The commission also decided to set up a social bureau to analyze prices which is to work within the framework of the Consumers' Federation. Its main task will be to gather consumer reports on price anomalies and prepare conclusions for the commission.

The Social Commission on Prices also decided to organize social consultations in case further price reforms are planned.

At the inaugural session, the commission decided to expand the composition of the commission by including in it representatives of such organizations that expressed an interest as well as representatives of trade unions after they have resumed their activity. The complete details of the commission's composition will be published before the end of the week.

PZPR SECRETARIAT ORDERS PLANT TEAMS TO VIEW COSTS

LD021742 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee has sent an order to all party committees, to all members and deputy members, which states, among other things: The Council of Ministers, implementing the resolutions of the ninth party congress, has begun implementing the economic reform. The correct functioning of the reformed economic system depends to a great extent on the introduction of the reform of retail prices. In accordance with the new principles, enterprises have been granted powers to determine prices for their products.

It is of immense significance at the moment for those powers not to be abused, for prices not to be used to cover up inefficient management. First experiences in this area have revealed that the issue of determining prices is not being given due attention everywhere.

In order to secure a political influence of party organizations in the mechanisms of shaping prices, the Secretariat of the Central Committee makes it incumbent on all committees and primary party organizations to appoint special plant teams which will carry out an up-to-date analysis of the shaping of production costs, seek ways of lowering them, and initiate activities aimed at increasing the durability and quality of the good produced.

Another task of the plant teams will be to launch the development of factory and firm shops and to examine, using the network of those shops, the correctness of the shaping of prices for the products of the plants. [sentence as heard]

In accordance with the order of the Central Committee the best employees, party members and nonparty members ought to be appointed to the teams; workers ought to represent one half of the composition of a team.

The teams ought to propose that prices should be reduced if irregularities are ascertained. The State Price Inspectorate will render essential help to the teams.

It is also emphasized in the order that the attention of party organizations ought to be focused on issues connected with the living conditions of the workforces. Particular concern should be shown about those employees and their families who will be most affected by the price changes. It is necessary for party organizations to initiate activities aimed at making the right use of the welfare and housing fund. The concern of the party about the everyday living conditions of working people, it is stated in the concluding part of the document, is a particularly important task of all PZPR cells.

WARSAW REPORTS ON GENERAL EFFECTS OF PRICE RISES

LD022246 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2120 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Today, the second day of the price rises, the market could still be seen to be calming down. Supplies were probably a little more plentiful. In many voivodships, shoppers had no difficulty, even in the afternoon, in buying cream and processed cheeses. Milk, bread products and butter were not sold out until evening. There was less activity in meat markets. Cheaper cuts attracted particular interest. Here are some reports from around the country:

Many goods in tricity shops could have been purchased in the afternoon despite the fact that there has been no change in the level of deliveries. There was a shortage of hard cheese, jams and unsalted butter. Butcher shops were well supplied.

There was a wide assortment of frozen foods in the shops in Zielona Gora, but there were shortages of butter, margarine and milk.

Shop clerks in Krakow noticed decisively less interest in the purchasing of food, especially among the rural population which previously shopped in towns.

Checks on stock-taking are still in progress. Sporadic abuses have been noted and most frequently consist of hiding goods and not placing them on the checklists.

DEMAND FOR GASOLINE LESS THAN EXPECTED

LD021930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The central Petroleum Products Center [CPN] has published its first report following the introduction of the new system for gasoline sales. The lines at gas stations have been shorter than envisaged. Fuel supplies are good. The CPN confirms that in the past few weeks it has been possible to accumulate a certain amount of stocks. Purchases have been lower than estimated. It is not excluded from consideration that the restricted demand for gasoline is a result of the increase in prices for basic consumer goods.

The CPN calculates that the situation last autumn, when as many as several hundred cars were in line at gas stations, will not be repeated in the future.

MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS STATE PERSONNEL POLICY

LD021924 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The issue of an efficient, united state administration is at the center of the attention of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. On his initiative the Council of State issued a decision on 18 January concerning the carrying out of an assessment of the employees of the state administration and the formulation of a new system of personnel policy.

A consultative meeting was held today in the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs. Directors of personnel departments of central offices and first secretaries of party factory committees took part. Those assembled were presented with a concept of the organization and functioning of the personnel system in the state administration. The concept has been worked out by the Personnel Department of the Ministry of National Defense. The report was delivered by Lt Gen Dr Zygmunt Zielinski, secretary of the Military Council of National Salvation. The employment policy has been considerably distorted in the past few years. The resolutions of the Politburo and of the Council of Ministers of 1972, which represented a nucleus of the system of selection of personnel, have not been implemented in practice. The principle was adopted during today's conference that those employed in the administration are employees of the state. This is a great honour, but also a great responsibility. A comparison of ministerial experiences has demonstrated that the Ministry of National Defense has at its disposal a precisely worked-out personnel policy, a system which has been proved over a dozen or so years. Many of its elements could be successfully applied in other ministries and central offices.

The assumption was adopted that a review of the managing personnel ought to be completed by 15 March and of the remaining personnel by 30 April. Relevant forms and questionaires essential for an assessment of this sort have been prepared by the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs.

KOSZALIN, LUBLIN VOIVODSHIPS EXAMINE OFFICIALS

Posts Abused

LD030916 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The Koszalin Voivodship Court continued its second day of examination today [2 February] of the cases of the former president of Koszalin [title as heard], Bernard (?Kopowski); the former directors of the Koszalin Sport and Recreation center, Pawel Koredki and Ryszard Medrak; and the former director of the roads and bridges enterprise, Witold Saszkiewicz. They are accused of seriously abusing their posts. The accused are giving their explanations today.

Former Shipping Chief Jailed

LD021340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] New acts of indictment against people who abused their posts for personal gain are coming into the courts. The next in the series of verdicts are being pronounced as well.

The Koszalin Voivodship Court has sentenced Jan Szymanski, former director of Polish Baltic shipping in Kolobrzeg, to 5 1/2 years imprisonment and a fine of Z3,000. The court proceedings proved that he appropriated public property valued at Z173,000 in connection with the building of his own villa; he exceeded his powers by distributing free ferry tickets; and his bad management led to high financial losses for the enterprise.

The Lublin Voivodship prosecutor has sent acts of indictment to the court against the former director of the district main board for economic activity of the (?Polish Steamship Company) in Lublin. He is accused of causing losses amounting to more than Z32 million in 1976-80, when he was director of the plant. The act of indictment shows that these losses arose, among other things, from irrational investment activity, from the sale of building construction materials to private persons and from incorrect management of the wages fund.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS PZPR MEMBER SCISZ

AU291031 Sofia BTA in English 0844 GMT 29 Jan 82

["Andrzej Scisz: Poland -- Strong, Peace-Loving, Socialist" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 29 Jan (BTA) -- In an interview before RABOTNICHESKO DELO Mr Andrzej Scisz, deputy-chief of the "Ideological" Department of the CC [Central Committee] of the Polish United People's Party dwells on the situation in Poland.

The crisis in Poland is neither a crisis of the ideas of socialism nor a crisis of the real socialism. It resulted through the fault of the subjective shortcomings and mistakes of our party which have been used by the anti-communist forces to activate the internal enemies of the socialist system, through the fault of the retreat from the scientific Marxist-Leninist estimation of the social reality, the Polish party figure underlines.

By noting that the internal and external enemies of socialism in Poland have used one and the same means following a script worked out by the international anti-communist centers, Mr Andrzej Scisz said that in it the outlined trends of anti-socialist activity were:

To overthrow the Marxist-Leninist theory, as well as the principles and ideas of socialism;

To challenge and then to attack the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party;

To attack the national property of the means of production;

To break the union of the Polish People's Republic with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

In the interview the positive results of the imposition of the martial law in that country which has put the overt moves of the opponents of socialism in Poland to an end, were stressed. At the same time it is noted that the martial law has stepped up the efforts aimed at foreign interference with the Polish affairs. "The U.S. course of the economic policy as a lever for exerting political pressure on Poland is nothing else but an effort to weaken our economy and finally the real socialism to be represented as economically inefficient." The propaganda war against Poland waged in the West preaching the passive opposition as a form of opposition to the state, is following the same aim, it is said in the interview.

To the U.S. and NATO moves which threaten the independence of the country, Mr Andrzej Scisz says, the policy of the fraternal solidarity and support rendered to Poland by the USSR and the whole socialist community, is opposed. "The Polish communists are deeply grateful to the leaderships of the Communist Party of the fraternal countries for the political support they have constantly rendered and are now rendering to us after the imposition of the martial law, for the great and so necessary for us backing at the international arena. The understanding of our economic hardships and the approach of good wish towards our needs which gives us the opportunity to reduce the existing tension on the market and to ensure a normal wrok in many industrial enterprises, also evokes a feeling of gratitude in the Polish public," he stressed in the interview.

Touching upon the tasks facing the Polish communists at the present moment, Mr Andrzej Scisz said: The first task is to overcome the sharpest phase of the economic hardships. This is the aim of the economic reform which will be gradually translated into life this year.

Another important task which we must resolve more intensively and consistently than in the period of the crisis, is the struggle for ideological unity of the party for strengthening its Marxist-Leninist nature. Our party has one aim -- to serve its people and the interests of the working class. From here alone we can draw the moral right to execute a leading role in the society. Only a party which is led by the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the Leninist principles of inter-party life can resist the political adversaries, the efforts aimed at weakening its authority.

We attach great importance to the formation of a historical awareness of the people, especially in the young generation. Lately this awareness has become a field of sharp ideological struggle, the deputy-chief of the "Ideological" Department of the CC of the PUWP stressed in conclusion.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME INTERVIEW WITH MALINOWSKI

AU301616 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 30 Jan 82

["R. Malinowski on Stabilization" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 30 Jan (BTA) -- ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME carries in its issue today an interview with Mr Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Chief Committee of the United Peasants' Party of Poland and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Poland, who paid a visit here in the head of an economic delegation.

Mr Malinowski stresses that the martial law in Poland has stopped the process of disintegration of the socialist state, forestalled the threat of confrontation and a fratricidal war, and prevented some unpredictable consequences in the international relations. He said further that the United Peasants' Party of Poland took a positive stand on the decision on introducing martial law and the address of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski of December 13, 1981, as well as on the appeal of the Military Council for National Salvation.

"The United Peasants' Party of Poland and its members took a correct position. They see in this endmost measure the only means of normalizing the situation in the country and of putting the economy in order, of carrying through further reforms concerning both the management of the state and the development and consistent translation into life of the principles of agricultural policy", added Mr Malinowski. He noted that now the members of the United Peasants' Party of Poland, the prevailing majority of the peasants, have engaged very actively in realizing the targets set in the appeal of the Military Council for National Salvation.

Commenting on the latest session of the Polish Sejm, the chairman of the Chief Committee of the United Peasants' Party of Poland, stressed that the speech of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski offers a strategical programme for getting out of the economic and socio-political crisis. He stressed that the speech was fully approved by the people's deputies and met a wide-scale understanding on the part of the broad public. "The words said at the rostrum by Army General Jaruzelski reached the hearts and the minds of the different strata of the Polish society and were accepted with support and satisfaction", added Mr Malinowski.

Speaking on the prospects of building the national salvation front and the interaction of the United Peasants' Party of Poland with the Polish United Workers' Party, and the Democratic Party in this process, he said: " I regard these prospects as favourable". He noted that the committees for national salvation created among the rural and the urban population, consisting of members of the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party, as well as of non-party members, all people of great moral and public prestige, will help normalize and stabilize the political and socio-economic life in Poland, will help implement the tasks outlined in the programme of the Military Council for National Salvation and in the speeches of the prime minister of Poland. Mr Malinowski pointed out that these committees will engage in solving many local problems of importance for the respective region. "We see in them the initial form of building on a broad basis a front unifying all patriotic forces, acting in accordance to the Polish Constitution and the principles of socialism", he added.

Mr Malinowski said that, within the framework of the national salvation committees, constructive interrelations are developing between the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' Party of Poland and the Democratic Party on the basis of equal partnership to which each party brings its own historical values and enriches the ideological principle of the worker-peasant union, enriches the principles on which the people's rule in Poland is built. "This cooperation will be further enriched and developed, along with preserving the physiognomy and independence of the different political parties, through forming interrelations on the principles of partnership and political alliance," he added.

Mr Roman Malinowski also dwelt on the Bulgaro-Polish economic cooperation. He underlined that so far Bulgaria is the only country with which Poland has signed a long-term trade agreement on the 1981-1985 period, which testifies to the maturity of bilateral relations and mutual cooperation. Mr Malinowski said that during his talks in Bulgaria he has forwarded General Jaruzelski's thanks for the help rendered by Bulgaria to Poland, for the understanding of Poland's urgent problems. "The result of our present talks is a qualitatively new stage in the economic interrelations of the two countries," said he.

In conclusion Mr Malinowski stated that it is necessary to call as soon as possible a meeting of peasant and kindred democratic parties and to discuss on it the problems and dangers ensuing from the present policy of Reagan's administration, including the discrimination measures against Poland, the open interference in its domestic affairs, Washington's policy of dictatorship.

REPORTAGE ON 26 JAN SEJM SESSION ACTIVITIES

Pax Deputy Endorses Position

AU292056 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Jan 82 p 5

[Report on speech by Zenon Komender, nonparty Pax Sejm deputy from Zielona Gora constituency, at the 26 January Sejm session]

[Text] While speaking about the dramatic period currently experienced by our people and state, the deputy pointed out the need for drastic steps to reverse the course of events confusing social life, ruining the economy and undermining the material foundations of social existence and state functions.

To analyze those processes and eliminate their causes, he said, is a condition for emerging from the sociopolitical and economic crisis. All milieus aware of joint responsibility for our people and state must strive for that.

We must go through this difficult and dramatic period with the fewest losses possible, the speaker emphasized. We must draw conclusions from the most recent events in order to shape our future, eliminate our errors, overcome what divides us and find the threads of accord among Poles.

For this reason, what we need today, the speaker said, referring to Primate Jozef Glemp's most recent homily, is an honest and frank dialogue not only between the authorities and the public, but also among and within all social milieus, because this is a period of a great political convulsion.

We must afford a quiet analysis of the past, draw conclusions from our experiences and clearly define our positions at this turning point. To do this, the deputy added, we need a broad historical reflection and must resort to ideological principles. Such a need, the speaker said, has also emerged within the Pax Association.

The deputy stressed that the Pax Association's history was inseparably linked with the history of People's Poland. Guided by its Christian ideological inspiration, the Pax movement, since its formation 36 years ago, has traced an ideological and political program whose essence is the awareness of deep links between the destinies of present-day Poland and Poles, of our independence, sovereignty and national identity with the choice of the socialist path of development, with Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union, which is of fundamental importance for Poland, and with Poland's active participation in the community of socialist states.

Pax also aspires under the new conditions to be one of the authentic social forces jointly shaping the development of socialism in Poland in line with the needs of the present generation. We, he said, fundamentally oppose political forces which would like to liquidate socialism in Poland or weaken the socialist state. The path to restoring the damaged links of social accord and to promoting confidence between the authorities and the public goes through constructive activity and painstaking efforts for Poland, he continued.

The speaker said that, as a result of the profound and painful examination of factors which brought about martial law in our country and of the ways to overcome the crisis, Pax critically reviewed some theses and facts which had also emerged within the movement. In particular, this was manifested in the "statement" issued last year by Pax Association leading figures and members and was seconded by the majority of Pax leading aktivs from all over the country.

The deputy told the Sejm that the Pax Association board sessions, held on 23 January on the political platform of the aforesaid "statement," made reshuffles necessary within the Pax leadership and adopted a number of decisions aimed at the consistent pursuit of the political line determined in this manner.

The speaker expressed the conviction that those activities would support the efforts announced by General Jaruzelski in his speech today. The Pax faction, he said, accepts with satisfaction, and on behalf of its group seconds, the statement made by the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, and backs the government's position in international politics.

Teachers' Charter Presented

AU011603 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Jan 82 p 2

[Report on statement by Sejm Deputy Jozefa Matynkowska on the draft teachers' charter submitted to the Warsaw Sejm session on 26 January]

[Text] On the authority of the Commission for Education and Upbringing and the Commission for Legislative Work, Jozefa Matynkowska, Sejm deputy for the PZPR in Biala Podlaska, presented the position of the two commissions on the government draft of the teachers' charter. The Sejm will use the charter to sort out educational issues and to raise the status of Polish teachers.

J. Matynkowska described the draft work done on the charter and stressed that it had been the workers who, during the stormy days of August 1980, demanded that the state pay the necessary attention to educational problems. The accords signed in that regard provided for resolute action in various spheres of education and upbringing, and stressed the correctness of the overwhelming number of demands that the Polish Teachers' Union had submitted for years, that the discussion before the Eighth PZPR Congress had strongly stressed and that the Ninth PZPR Congress had taken over.

During many consultations and in the course of the intensive work by the working teams of the Polish Teachers' Union and by the education and upbringing department of Solidarity, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Upbringing and a group of Sejm deputies, the so-called agreed draft charter was completed and relayed to the government on 16 July 1981.

The climate of the heated discussions that marked the Sejm work on the draft teachers' charter was additionally intensified in the last weeks of November 1981 by the school strikes in Lublin Voivodship, which disturbed the rhythm of work and which were organized by Solidarity groups. The irreparable damage done to upbringing by strikes, which were supported by young people and children, still makes its mark, J. Matynkowska said. The parents continued to discuss this damage with great anxiety.

The Sejm commissions continued their work on the draft in such an atmosphere. We were inspired by the conviction, J. Matynkowska said, that we must have a sweeping law on national education, one that provides for long-term systemic solutions in education, decentralizes the management system of education, gives greater power to lower educational levels, especially to pedagogical councils, and makes it necessary to take into account the views of society and its rights of control.

All the political parties were represented on the commissions in their work, J. Matynkowska stressed. Other participants included representatives of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, various ministries, government branches and institutions, the main administration of the Polish Teachers' Union and the Solidarity educational department. J. Matynkowska stressed that trade union representatives participated in all stages of work on the draft charter and had every opportunity to present their concepts, which the Sejm deputies analyzed mot profoundly and of which they accepted almost all.

The Sejm deputies' work produced a draft charter or law that was to a great extent different from the government's draft. Giving a detailed description of the individual paragraphs of the charter and its passages that had been discussed most heatedly, J. Matynkowska drew attention to the preamble to the charter, which stresses the statutes and authority of the school in the Polish People's Republic, and promises further comprehensive legislative work on the national education system.

The new element of the draft charter is that it extends its stipulations to the teachers in nonstate schools and in nonstate educational institutions. This innovation was produced by the most recent accord between the Episcopate and the government, and makes allowances for the fact that we have a pluralistic society in which all confessions enjoy equal rights. This in no way affects the lay character of the state schools because only such schools guarantee the implementation of the constitutional principle of tolerance.

Article 6 of the charter on teachers' duties stimulated prolonged discussions, at the end of which complete agreement was obtained as to the concise formulation of this article. The participants agreed that completely listing even the most crucial duties would not exhaust the issue wholly. The article will read: "Teachers are obliged to honestly implement the school's basic functions of instruction and care; to seek the full development of the pupil's personality and their own personalities; to foster pupils' love for the fatherland and respect for the Constitution of Poland as a socialist state; to educate pupils in the spirit of humanism, tolerance, freedom of conscience, social justice and respect for work; and to see that pupils develop moral and civic attitudes in line with the idea of democracy, peace and friendship among nations." This article is consistent with the formulations of the international accord on economic, social and cultural rights adopted by the UN General Assembly and with the formulations of the International Teachers' Charter.

Discussing issues concerning the working and living conditions of teachers, J. Matynkowska drew attention to the government's amendment postponing the reduction in the present number of instruction hours from 1 September 1982 to 1 September 1982. The commission agreed with the reason for this postponement: great difficulties in finding teachers for the available jobs.

The stipulation that teachers' average wages cannot be lower than the average wages of engineers and technicians is of crucial importance. This stipulation is expected to prevent for good the wage development that so far has handicapped teachers. All the other elements of teachers' wages are as they have always been and include benefits for the length of service and for work under difficult conditions, as well as the social and housing funds and jubilee bonuses. Concessions for teachers in rural areas are also planned.

The draft teachers' charter eliminates the old pension scheme. Teachers' pensions and annuities will be constantly revised as the salaries of the teachers on active service increase. It is planned to augment the teachers' pensions and annuities by a 25-percent increase in the case of the teachers engaged in secret school instruction in the Polish languages within the former German Reich and the free city of Danzig [Gdansk].

Article 96, Paragraph 1 is without precedent in legislation since it deals with a separate law on national education that will define the system of the social educational bodies at all levels of administration and their competency, as well as the system and scope of activity of self-government bodies in education.

The deadlines for implementing the law in question have been spread over 3 years and all the legal enactments are to appear by 30 July 1982. The provisions of the law become valid as of 1 September 1982, except where it states otherwise.

In summing up, J. Matynkowska stressed that the legislator's fundamental intention was to express the principle that teachers determine the quality of school work.

The fiscal commitments stemming from implementation of the teachers' charter -- these commitments were submitted to the commissions by the government -- attest to the state's great fiscal efforts and require further funds to the tune of Z40 billion in 1981-83. The fact that the adoption and initial implementation of the charter have coincided with extremely unfavorable economic conditions proves that General Jaruzelski's government is consistently realizing the line of socialist renewal.

J. Matynkowska said that today's Sejm session would be asked to adopt a resolution to put aside the paragraph of the 1973 Sejm resolution on the structural changes in the system of education.

J. Matynkowska stressed that only dialogue and agreement are the basis for solving conflicts and tensions. We have demonstrated our convictions on this score, she said, through our persevering and patient efforts to secure the formulations that had been agreed upon for inclusion in the charter. That is why Solidarity's evaluation of the work in question and its results was injurious and unjust. That is why the announcement of strikes and the threat to upset the normal course of school work created great anxiety.

We must not allow the storms and confusion of the post-August days to turn to nothing. We can still save the truths and values equal to Norwid's [19th century poet] values. We also have a duty to equip with these truths the generations of Poles educated by us. We must restore the young generations' faith in the need and meaning of life in Poland and for Poland. All of us must create the conditions for that and all of us must make the necessary efforts. All of us should learn the iron principle of democracy that "the state's strength is represented by the level of knowledge at which political struggle will not upset the normal rhythm of work and the basic economic spheres of social life." The school and the teachers must teach these truths. If their instruction is to be credible, then those truths must be reaffirmed in a social life that is free from abuses, lordly gestures, contempt for man's work and disregard for law and duties. The implementation of those truths is a must. Affirmations to this effect were made here by the citizen premier yesterday, J. Matynkowska said in conclusion.

In the name of the two commissions in question, J. Matynkowska asked the Sejm to adopt the teachers' charter.

'Decision' on Education

AU011730 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jan 82 p 5

[PAP-attributed "decision" on education adopted by the Polish Sejm at its 26 January session in Warsaw]

[Text] Having found that no conditions had been provided for a correct and effective structual reform in the public education system, defined by the decision of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic of 13 October 1973, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic resolves:

To abrogate Item III of the referent decision (MONITOR POLSKI No 44, Item 260) and to suspend the structural reform in the public education system;

To obligate the Council of Ministers to systematically modernize the programmatic and organizational principles in the work of schools and educational establishments, paying particular heed to education problems; to work out, on the basis of opinions drawn from the world of science and from the teachers' milieu, a long-term program for developing the public education system and its structural forms, to present that program for broad public discussion and for the Sejm's endorsement; and to begin work on a new act on the public education system;

To obligate the Council of Ministers to take systematic steps to improve working and living conditions for teachers and to accord, under the present crisis circumstances, particular solicitude to the activity of schools and educational establishments, providing them with the material means necessary, with textbooks and teaching aids, and children and young people with appropriate food and clothing allotments. Particular responsibility in this respect is also to be borne by local authorities and state administrative organs.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic is confident that, in this difficult period experienced by our people, the state efforts to make the education system work in the best manner possible will go hand in hand with the concern and effort of the entire society, as well as with feeling of civil and patriotic responsibility on the part of all teachers.

PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION PUBLISHES STATEMENT

AU021743 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30-31 Jan 82 pp 1-2

["Statement by the Central Party Control Commission Presidium: The Culprit Must Be Punished, and the Innocent Must Be Cleared of Unjust Charges"]

[Text] A SESSION OF THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION PRESIDIUM WAS HELD IN WARSAW ON 28 JANUARY 1982, WITH J. URBANSKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION, IN THE CHAIR. AFTER AN EXHAUSTING DISCUSSION, THE PRESIDIUM ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

IN LINE WITH THE PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT, THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION PRESIDIUM PRESENTS ITS VIEW ON THE CAUSES OF INFRINGEMENTS UPON SOCIALIST ETHICS AND MORALITY, ALONG WITH A REPORT ON THE PROPORTIONS OF THAT PHENOMENON AND ON PARTY SANCTIONS APPLIED TO PERSONS WHO COMMITTED ACTS OF THAT KIND.

AN UNCOMPROMISING STRUGGLE AGAINST ALL TYPES OF ETHICAL-MORAL DEFORMATIONS IS AN INTEGRAL ELEMENT OF SOCIALIST RENEWAL.

That was the position taken by the party in October 1980 at the Sixth Central Committee Plenum. The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress entirely confirmed it. The past period supplied many proofs that the party systematically and consistently implemented that principle.

The cause of cases of violating ethical norms which occurred in the seventies lay above all in deviations from socialist principles in socioeconomic policy, in big omissions in ideological work, in discrepancy between declarations and deeds and, as a result of that, in the relaxation of moral requirements valid in the party.

That provided a hotbed for the revival in various circles of society, including among some party members, of petit bourgeois attitudes colliding with the principles of socialist social justice. The so-called "modern way of life," interpreted in a peculiar manner, was growing and spreading. It manifested itself in an aspiration to accumulate consumer goods at any price.

For some people, those goods turned into an end in itself and were supposed to be the most evident proof of the position attained and of public prestige. That caused obvious harm to public matters.

The spreading of such attitudes was facilitated by irregularities in the system of wages and in the way of shaping incomes which were not always justified by work contributed, and also by errors in taxation policy.

The tolerant position taken by a part of the then party leadership to adverse phenomena of this kind resulted in decreasing both immunity from and sensitivity to cases of violating ethical-moral norms in a number of party echelons, and hampered the struggle against them. The lack of due control and of well-timed countermeasures negatively affected the ethical-moral attitudes of weak persons.

The aforesaid phenomena occurred in step with the mounting manifestations of bossiness, lack of modesty, disregard for the duty to protect public property, and carelessness with regard to extravagance and wastefulness, which in many cases lead to obvious collision with the law.

In the pursuit of the cause of socialist renewal, the party launched a resolute struggle against that kind of deformation. It set about consistently purging PZPR ranks of persons who by their behavior caused harm to the prestige of the party.

FROM OCTOBER 1980 TO 31 DECEMBER 1981, PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS AT ALL LEVELS, GREATLY ASSISTED BY STATE CONTROL ORGANS, EXAMINED CHARGES FORMULATED IN VARIOUS WAYS AGAINST MORE THAN 14,200 PERSONS IN LEADING POSITIONS, FROM THE CENTRAL TO THE ENTERPRISE AND COMMUNE LEVEL, AND EVEN AGAINST PARTY MEMBERS HOLDING NO POSTS.

AFTER A CAREFUL EXAMINATION, CHARGES AGAINST SOME 11,500 COMRADES PROVED TO BE UNFOUNDED.

PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS WERE FULLY CONSISTENT WITH REGARD TO PARTY MEMBERS WHO WERE PROVED TO BE GUILTY OF VIOLATING THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALIST ETHICS AND MORALITY.

FOR THAT KIND OF OFFENCE, 894 PERSONS WERE EXPELLED FROM THE PZPR, AND OTHER PARTY PENALTIES WERE INFLICTED ON A FURTHER 1,813 PERSONS.

Justified indignation among party members and in public opinion was aroused by the fact that persons using their positions to draw undue material advantages also occurred among some leading cadres in the state, economic and party administration.

Accusations levelled against them varied in kind and scale. Some persons were proved to have consciously used their positons to draw material profits, trying to give their acts an appearance of legality. Some were behind on payments due for various jobs and services performed for them. Still others did not take proper pains to note in time and to efficiently resist the practices of obligingly understating the costs of various work performed on their instructions by state or cooperative enterprises. Moreover, a group of persons was accused of mismanagement in adopting or inspiring investment decisions whose usefulness frequently arouses doubts today or is subject to public crititism.

THE CENTRAL AND VOIVODSHIP PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS EXAMINED THE CASES OF 181 LEADING PERSONS AT THE CENTRAL AND VOIVODSHIP LEVEL, CHARGED WITH THE LATTER KIND OF OFFENSES.

OUT OF THE 181 ACCUSED LEADERS, 68 WERE EXPELLED FROM THE PARTY AND 68 WERE INFLICTED WITH OTHER PARTY PENALTIES. ALL PERSONS INFLICTED WITH PARTY PENALTIES WERE DISMISSED FROM THE POSITIONS HELD UP TO THEN. THE SCRUPULOUS INVESTIGATION DID NOT CONFIRM ACCUSATIONS LEVELLED AGAINST 48 PERSONS OF THE AFORESAID GROUP.

Thus no one, irrespective of his previous services and positions held, must either now or in future count on any leniency if he committed acts unworthy of a party member.

This is what the facts look like. This is also what the myths look like about the alleged general demoralization in the central and voivodship-level administrative and party cadres, as well as among party aktivs at various levels and party members at large.

The process of party purging was accompanied by great public interest, and at the same time by many emotions which were not always based on verified facts. In this atmosphere, damaging slanders and irresponsible generalizations occasionally occurred. In precisely that form they sometimes found their way into the mass media or various leaflets or enterprise and regional bulletins. That did not help commonsense and objectivity in assessing the phenomenon under disucssion.

While examining the charges raised, the competent organs also did not escape certain simplifications and, occasionally, even errors. Insome cases, party control commissions had to rectify assessments made previously with regard to some definite persons.

Some of those persons appealed the decisions adopted by adjudicating teams of voivodship party control commissions to the Central Party Control Commission or the the Appeal Commission of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Those cases are being successively examined, and the previous sentences -- depending on undeniable evidence of the offense or on the confirmed nonobjectiveness of the charges raised -- are being upheld or rectified in line with the principle: THE CULPRIT IS TO BE PUNISHED, AND THE INNOCENT PERSON IS TO BE CLEARED OF UNJUST CHARGES.

There is no doubt that advantages from the so-called process of settling accounts were also drawn by the political adversary who, while making use of the facts, which are few on a countrywide scale, was and is trying to slander at any price the entire PZPR, and particularly to discredit its aktivs.

It should be stated that we did not always succeed in giving slandered persons moral satisfaction and in setting slanderers in the pillory of public opinion, while clearly unmasking the political motives of their moves, as well as revealing the cases of slandering for base personal reasons.

On the basis of various documents which gradually come to light, it is known today that the organizers of that unscrupulous campaign against the party and its aktivs frequently did not have clean hands themselves, let alone their political designs against the country.

On the basis of the basic materials examined, the Central Party Control Commission Presidium states that the overwhelming majority of cases connected with abusing positions for personal purposes have already been examined and the culprits have been inflicted with appropriate party penalties. In proportion to the offense proved, some of them will also fall under penal sanctions.

In this way the alien growth in the party, which cast a shadow on the good reputation of the broad ranks of PZPR members, has been removed in principle.

Party control commissions do not regard the uncompromising struggle against ethical and moral deformations which contradict our party's statutory principles as a campaign; in line with the decision of the ninth extraordinary congress, they regard that struggle as a continuous process that is to be systematically continued.

Enriched by the experience of recent years, we consider that both a high party principled mentality and the necessary objectiveness are always to be applied to cases of violating ethical and moral principles by individual persons.

While removing demoralized elements from party ranks, we must also be courageous enough to defend, in every situation, persons slandered groundlessly, and must always correct possible mistakes stemming from an objective assessment.

The present activity of control commissions should constitute a meaningful warning, particularly for those who in future would like to violate the principles of socialist ethics and morality, to break or overlook the legal norms valid in our socialist state.

The whole party, all its members and all its organizations and echelons, from the party group to the supreme PZPR authorities, must guard those principles and norms. Real guarantees will then be provided against deformations of that type ever recurring in our party and state.

[Signed] The Central Party Control Commission Presidium

Warsaw, January 1982

MOOD OF SZCZECIN SHIPYARD PARTY MEMBERS VIEWED

LD021222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1128 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] A TRYBUNA LUDU journalist has visited the Adolf Wrski Shipyard in Szczecin. The workforce experienced its first shock at the turn of the seventies; the second in August 1980, and the third after the introduction of martial law. "After the Third Shock" is the title of an article which includes an interview with Organizational Secretary of the PZPR Works Committee Czeslaw Glowacki.

In the period of martial law, party cards have been turned in by about 120 comrades; they are mostly people from sections not directly involved in production, particularly the technical intelligentsia. Among the older party members we observe full support for the authorities' measures. The mood among junior comrades -- junior in age and professional experience -- can be defined as cautious optimism. There is also a certain group of people, predominately technical intelligentsia, whose mood does not yet express full approval of the introduction of martial law. Among production workers, measures disciplining the work force and society are generally received with approval. This applies particularly to people who want to do honest and reliable work.

STATE CADRE SYSTEM DISCUSSED AT WARSAW MEETING

LD030028 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2120 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] A conference of directors of cadre departments of ministries and of central offices, and of secretaries of party committees from these institutions, has been held in Warsaw. The conference was devoted to an examination of the concept of the functioning of the cadre system of the central state administration. Also discussed were matters connected with the planned review and assessment of people employed there.

The conference was an element of the change in cadre policy which was announced during the last session of the Sejm of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation.

The conference was opened by Professor Doctor Antoni Rajkiewicz, minister of labor, wages and social affairs. Next, Lt Gen Doctor Zygmunt Zielinski, secretary of the Military Council of National Salvation, presented to those taking part in the conference a concept for the functioning of the cadre system in the context of the experience and solutions applied in the Armed Forces.

Most attention was devoted to matters of a gradual development of a comprehensive system of cadre activity in the state administration and to matters concerning basic, but urgent, short-term measures which were being taken at the same time. During the conference well-developed views on the topics were presented by Maj Gen Tadeusz Dziekan, head of the Cadre Department of the party Central Committee, and Maj Gen Michal Janiszewski, head of an office of the Council of Ministers, and by members of the Military Council of National Salvation.

During the conference fundamental decisions were defined which apply to the organization of annual cadre reviews which are to start already this month in all ministries and central offices. At the same time the reviews will initiate the setting up of information banks about cadres of the future which are a necessary supply base. Within the framework of these reviews an assessment of the work done by all employees of the central state administration will be carried out in a collective [kolegialny] manner. These reviews will also encompass the leadership cadre of organizational units which are directly subordinated to ministers and heads of central offices.

The criteria and requirements made to apply to candidates for leadership posts were strongly emphasized. Special emphasis was placed on the need to also entrust leadership posts to young people who are full of enthusiasm and dynamism and who are at the same time bold and professionally mature.

The exceptionally great importance of cadre policy being accessible to the public in such a way that it is understood and clear to everyone was also stressed. A condition for the proper implementation of this policy is that people should be assessed objectively and fairly and that equal opportunities for professional development should be created for everyone.

Among other current directions of cadre activity attention was drawn to the need to expand competitions when making selections for various leadership and specialist posts. Such competitions would be a democratic form of selection which would be as objective as possible.

The need to urgently coordinate and integrate the system of improving leadership cadres in the state was also pointed out. Great emphasis was placed on the increasing importance and role of the full-time cadre appratus in view of modern system-based work with cadres.

A reform of cadre policy which has been undertaken on many occasions over the past 35 years was never implemented consistently and completely. This truth is excellently reflected by the statement made by Maj Gen Tadeusz Dziekan, who said during the conference that when he took over the function of head of the Cadre Department of the party Central Committee has came across an excellent -- from the formal and objective [merytoryczny] points of view -- resolution of the party Central Committee Politburo in the matter of cadre policy which was adopted in 1972. Today we have to answer the question: Why is it that despite good and correct documents we have results which are so disastrous? The general said that this was the result, among other things, of contradictions between words and deeds and daily practice. The modernization of administration structures requires, in the view of representatives of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, the introduction in the state administration of a strictly defeined number of full-time posts.

New posts, departments and sections have been created without any restrictions up till now. At present, thanks to the initiative of the premier, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and also of some deputies, it is intended that the budget statute resolution will contain a specific number of full-time posts for every ministry. Maintaining or creating every post will require a matter-of-fact justification confirmed by tangible needs. Systematic inspections and assessments of a cadre will make it possible, it seems, to precisely define who and in what capacity should be employed in individual links of the state administration. This will also make it possible to better assess the results of work of individuals. Work in the state administration must at last be considered to be service to the public.

The necessity to clearly define in each individual case the prospects of promotion is a different matter. Lucidity in this matter has a certain influence on the productivity and the quality of work. In the course of the discussion on preparing the inspection of the administration cadre, the need was also emphasized to clearly define the criteria for promotions and to have an open personnel policy.

Planning the improvement of efficiency of the state administration today, we are reaching for the experiences and examples of the army in the selection of the management cadre. However, not all the principles can be applied without amendment in other spheres of social life. Nevertheless, special attention should be devoted to the fact that in the army for many years, information in each personnel file concerning the results of work, skills and achievements of individual persons has taken the most conspicuous place. If we fail to popularize this principle, all current programs will be limited to words only to questionnaires, to legal norm acts [as heard] and so on.

At present one of the most important issues is a firm settling of all accounts with the past as well as drawing conclusions from this. Not without reason are the sources of the current crisis generally considered to lie in the fact of failing to fully settle accounts for mistakes committed in personnel policy. A person who does not understand this is not able to assess the complicated nature of the current crisis.

The most important mistakes in personnel policy are relaxing of discipline, ignoring the principles of the selection of cadres, tolerating incompetent people, and limiting the leading and inspiring role of the party organizations. It seems that there will be no return to this past. It was announced during the conference that only since 13 December of last year, as a result of verifications, over 760 persons have been dismissed from very high posts. These included 6 voivodas, 17 deputy voivodas, 160 presidents of towns and parish executive officers and so on.

The whole public is following these decisions carefully for they are evidence of the growing credibility and respect of the authorities.

OFFICIALS ADDRESS PZPR PROPAGANDA AKTIVS MEETING

AU021235 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Ideological-Programmatic Tasks of the Party"]

[Text] On 27 January at the Central Committee of the PZPR a conference of party propaganda aktivs took place. Secretaries of voivodship committees as well as activists from the ideological front dealing with ideological and propaganda matters took part in the conference. Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Stefan Olszowski also took part. The discussions were chaired by the director of the Central Committee's Ideological Section, Walery Namiotkiewicz.

Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski started the conference. He presented the complicated aspects of the current sociopolitical situation in the country, and in the light of this discussed the ideological-programmatic tasks of the party in martial law conditions. He laid particular stress on the importance of the battle being waged by the party for socialist awareness by the Polish community. He specified the tasks of party echelons and organizations in the light of the appraisals and directives made by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, Central Committee first secretary, in his speech during the Sejm session on 25 January.

After M. Orzechowski's speech, there was a lively discussion during which many people spoke and touched on a wide range of problems. The director of the Central Committee's Ideological Section, Walery Namiotkiewicz, presented the most urgent proglems connected with implementing the activities of local ideological echelons, and particularly with setting into motion a system of internal party training. He also discussed the experiences gained by party work during the citizens' movement in which local national salvation committees had been established.

Leslaw Tokarski, head of the Press, Radio and TV Section, also spoke. He characterized the tasks of the press, particularly local papers. He also spoke about the status of discussions on the subject of what the party press should be modeled after and presented the current situation in the journalists' milieu.

Jerzy Majka, head of the Central Committee's Information Section, spoke about the current objectives of propaganda work by party echelons and stressed most of all the necessity quick and effective reaction toward propaganda attacks hostile toward socialism. He also drew attention to the honesty of information and the application of it to the interests of various social circles.

Toward the end of the conference, Stefan Olszowski summed up the discussion. He stressed that the huge majority of party echelons had been made active and rated this very highly.

The growing activity of the party, he continued, attests to the consolidation of its leading role in the community. The serious of actions which confirms in the eyes of the people that the PZPR is a party fighting for social justice carries particular importance. At the same time, S. Olszowski pointed out the necessity of a stronger bond in ideological-programmatic work with the fortunes of the ninth extraordinary party congress. A particularly positive phenomenon is the fact that the rebuilding of party activity is based on ideological principle-mindedness [pryncypialnosc] and explicitness.

Next, Stefan Olszowski stressed the need for widely revealing the devastation to our country's national economy which had been wrought by the destructive activity of Solidarity extremist forces. Even more serious is the damage to social awareness caused by the antisocialist extremists and antisocialist groups. In this connection S. Olszowski firmly stressed the necessity for sharp ideological battle against anticommunism and various forms of nationalism.

Discussing problems connected with the future of the trade movement, S. Olszowski said that it will be modeled on what working people say in favor of it. Currently, the activity of social committees is gaining particular importance in plants and factories.

Specifying the tasks of the press and the entire propaganda system, S. Olszowski drew attention in particular to the necessity for more effective opposition to the propaganda campaign against Poland which had lately been started by some capitalist countries under pressure from the governing circles of the United States.

NOWA HUTA PARTY MEETING VIEWS DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD021856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] An assessment of the present political and socio-economic situation and the tasks of members of the party in connection with this assessment were the subject of a conference held today in which the party aktivs of the large factories in Nowa Huta took part. Also participating in the conference was Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission. Those taking part also exchanged views on the subject of the rise in prices. Reference was frequently made during the discussion to the speech delivered at the last Sejm session by General Jaruzelski. It was stressed that the decisive majority of the public accepts what he said and that the slow but systematic stabilization of the economy confirms in practice the need to impose martial law.

PZPR LEADERS TAKE PART IN LOCAL MEETINGS

Olszowski Speech in Wloclawek

AU011651 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jan 82 p 2

[PAP report on speech delivered by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, at the 26 January meeting with Wloclawek Voivodship party and economy aktivs in Lipno]

[Text] Having taken the floor, Stefan Olszowski broadly referred to Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's Sejm speech. He paid particular attention to the party's role and functions under the present sociopolitical conditions in the country. Both in peace times and under martial law, the role and tasks of the PZPR are as they have been defined in the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress. Those decisions continue to be valid. The party is an inalienable factor of our sociopolitical life, although in recent months it received many blows from antisocialist groups and extremist rightwing forces in Solidarity. No one can perform functions for the party, and no one can play the leading role in the country instead of it. A matter of fundamental importance, S. Olszowski said, is that the PZPR be a party fighting for social justice, for fair human relations, for justice in the citizen's contacts with the authorities.

While speaking about martial law, the Central Committee secretary said that its positive effects were evident all over the country: factories are operating more calmly, there are no strikes which destroy the economy, the number of criminal offenses has dropped, and life is now safer both in the city and countryside.

The struggle is now going on for the attitudes and mentality of those people who in the best faith joined Solidarity. Many of them are bitter, having found out that they let political intriguers within the union manipulate them. Rank and file trade union members must not be blamed for or accused of that. Instead, they must be patiently persuaded. That is an important task facing the party.

Those who want to work honestly and in earnest for the country's benefit can always count on understanding and support. But whoever would like to continue activities against the socialist state should not count on either understanding or indulgence.

While referring to pronouncements concerning agriculture, S. Olszowski confirmed that, in line with the proclamation issued by the Military Council for National Salvation, the principles of our agrarian policy striving for social justice and for increased plant and stockbreeding production remain valid. Our objective is to make our country self-sufficient in food.

The Central Committee secretary also answered dozens of topical questions concerning the current party and government policy, chances for trade union activities and for a dialogue with the church. At the end of his visit to Wloclawek, S. Olszowski met the Voivodship PZPR Committee Secretariat.

Siwak at Bydgoszcz Plenum

LD291446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The plenum of the Bydgoszcz Municipal PZPR Committee is holding a session in which Politburo member Albin Siwak is participating. The session is devoted to mapping out and discussing the party echelons' tasks in strengthening and ideologically consolidating party members and party links in martial law conditions. The participants are also acquainting themselves with a report on how the town residents' basic living needs are being satisfied.

Barcikowski at Szczecin Plenum

LD282350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Today in Szczecin, for the first time since the proclamation of martial law, the plenum of the voivodship PZPR committee held a session. The aim of the meeting was to map out the most important tasks the party organization faces in the present period, a difficult one for the country. Comrade Stanislaw Miskiewicz, first secretary of the Szczecin Voivodship PZPR Committee, speaking about the current situation, stressed that the Szcezcin public received the decision to introduce martial law with relief, understanding and gravity, seeing in it the only chance of national salvation. Carrying out an assessment of the voivodship party organizations, Comrade Miskiewicz pointed out that the errors and inadequacies perceived in ideological work must not be repeated, just as there can be no reversion to the system before August 1980. The first secretary of the voivodship committee said there is no place in our party for people who have come into it by chance, who are the carriers of alien views or who let down the party's trust by present an cynical attitude toward life or politics. In conclusion Comrade Miskiewicz expressed the hope that the members of the voivodship echelon, through their committed action, will speed up the country's emergence from the sociopolitical and economic crisis.

Following this the Szczecin Voivoda Comrade Tadeusz Waluszkiewicz rose to speak. He acquainted the members of the plenum with the current economic situation in the voivodship.

Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, also took part in the discussion at today's plenum of the Szczecin Voivodship PZPR Committee. He stressed the necessity of constructing the unity and political cohesion of the party as well as of precisely defining the specific tasks around which the party must gather the public. He also recalled that the party must be the same party. This does not mean that it should be as it was. It must be better and act effectively for the good of society and the cause of socialism in Poland.

The plenum of the voivodship committee, in the resolution adopted at the conclusion of today's session, acknowledges that the introduction of martial law in Poland was a supreme necessity stemming from the need to ensure the heightened protection of the fundamental interests of the state and the nation, of providing citizens with a sense of security and of creating the conditions for the correct functioning of the national economy.

The voivodship committee will actively support the activity of the Military Council of National Salvation and of the organs of the authorities and of the state administration aimed at stabilizing socio-economic life in Poland, at introducing order, social justice and a democratization of life and at bringing people to account to its conclusion.

Orzechowski at Torun Plenum

LD291520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] A party voivodship plenum is being held in Torun today on the role and tasks of factory organizations in the current sociopolitical situation. Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the party Central Committee, is taking part in the session.

Orzechowski, Grzyb in Radom

LD012000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Our correspondent reports that a meeting took place in Radom today between the voivodship party aktiv and Marian Orzechowski, Central Committee secretary. Zofia Grzyb, Politburo member, was also present.

During the meeting, much attention was devoted to the basic duties of the party member. It was emphasized that in order to gain public confidence, the party must purge its ranks as fast as possible of dishonest, passive and inept people and also of people who, in the past period, used their party cards to gain private advantages. Marian Orzechowski stated that the party takes responsibility for all political decisions. He also outlined the scenario of counterrevolutionary designs in Poland, the implementation of which was to have begun on 15 December. The introduction of the state of martial law, he said, not only prevented a civil war, but also incalculable consequences for European peace.

Kubiak in Zywiec

LD292244 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2125 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting of the party and economic aktiv of the Sub-Beskids region, with the participation of Hieronim Kubiak, has been held in Zywiec. He said, among other things: The state of martial law should, for all party members, be the source of profound reflection. Why did the force of political arguments fail, and why was 13 December necessary? One must also answer the question: Why were the majority not convinced about the true intentions of a handful of adventurers in Solidarity? This question is important for the future.

Kubiak at Krakow Plenum

LD301534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] A plenum of the Krakow Party Committee is being held today. Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, is taking part in the deliberations. The meeting is considering the party's sociopolitical and economic tasks in the present situation in Krakow, as well as organizational matters.

The assessments of the sociopolitical situation in the voivodship as well as the situation of the party voivodship organization is the subject of a plenum by the voivodship party committee in Zamosc. Plans of the voivodship committee in Pila and Opole are today discussing the actions of the party organizations and echelons under the conditions of martial law.

Kubiak Meets Krakow Academics

LD012256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Representatives of Krakow scientific circles today attended a meeting devoted to the role that should be played by the Polish intelligentsia in the present situation in the country. Particular attention was devoted to the process of setting in order higher schools and to the resumption of teaching at these institutions.

The meeting was attended by Prof Heronim Kubiak, Politburo member. The scientists indicated the need for increased efforts in order to obtian cohesion in Polish science. Professor Kubiak argued with the thesis that it was the intelligentsia that started the crisis which has been rampant for many months in our country. The same self-examination must apply to all circles, the Central Committee secretary said. However, reflections among scientists and intellectuals should go much deeper and should include not only what was in the past but also what will be in the future. How can Polish science become a co-creator of changes in the system that have been sanctioned by ninth congress resolutions? The Polish intelligentsia, numbering 1 million people, Herdnim Kubiak said, is a huge resource, but so far it has been used as were many resources in the seventies. This state of affairs must be changed as soon as possible.

Further Kubiak Remarks

LD020514 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Interview with Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCPR Central Committee, following the Krakow academics' PZPR committee meeting held on 1 February in the main hall of the Mining and Steelworks Academy, by Filip (?Laskowski) -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] After many years of life in (?the world turmoil), after the difficult 1 and 1/2 year period of argument, after a completely dramatic winter, Polish science also found itself on a bend. We are slowly trying to come out of this bend.

[Answer] Yes, we are trying to come out, primarily by reflecting on that which was rational in all of those programs which were being developed in Polish scientific circles after (?the shipyard) in 1980 -- developed as a protest against the pre-August state and as some kind of, let us say, (?an illusion). At the moment a great deal of rationality is required with respect to these documents so that from each one of them all that which (?can be seen here to be) rational -- both that which emanated from people's anxiety and protest and that which emanated from a cold, logical analysis. [sentence as heard]

I think that the result of such an, let us say, approach is the work of the Sejm commissions. We will shortly -- I think during the approaching months -- be dealing with the results in the form of a new legal order in the higher schools in the area of Polish science. That is, legal order which on the one hand sanctions self-government and makes the self-government into an instrument of interest to all of society so that this interest is reinforced.

[Question] Comrade secretary, in view of the incredibly difficult economic situation, in view of the coming economic reform, is it (?not in bad taste) that so much attention is, as a matter of fact, being devoted to scientific matters?

[Answer] Science here is not only a protected institution but an institution, or an institute -- a social setting -- through which we will want to speed up our coming out of the crisis. (?As we know), this sounds like a very accepted, very general way, but this is the actual truth.

It is an enormous part of our nationwide investment -- investment in knowledge, investment in the wisdom of the enormous multitude of Poles. What is currently in question is that that wisdom should become a productive force. When a wise diagnosis must be formulated, when the activity must be protected from unforeseen circumstances and when this wisdom of ours must be used as a producing technology, as (?something) more clever, more interesting and more beautiful than that which we could import. [sentence as heard]

[Question] But all of this time the academic environment which is continuing, the environment of both the higher schools and the (?research) institutes, is largely fragmented. I am thinking of fragmentation in the political sense.

[Answer] Yes, I think so; this environment is lost, perhaps to a greater extent than other environments in Poland.

[Question] This has probably emanated from a stronger self-reflection.

[Answer] Many things have overlapped during these last months, and many people got lost in their dreams. However, I think that because of its specific character it is precisely this environment which has a chance for reflection and I think that society has the right in (?this) case. [sentence as heard] I'll put it like that, to demand such a wise reflection from the [word indistinct] of this environment. I do not think that anything can happen here very quickly, but I do think that it will happen effectively -- and that is most important.

Glowczyk in Czestochowa

LD292206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Matters related to the economic reform now being put into effect were, in Czestochowa, the subject of a conference of party-economic activists from the voivodship. The conference was held in the presence of Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. During the debate it was stressed that the imposition of martial law was conducive to the maintenance of order in the economy. At the same time, the difficulties accompanying the reform and the need for establishing co-production ties and economic bonds were pointed out. Jan Glowczyk dealt with the main problems related to the economic reform. He has also met the party and economic activists from the Beirut steelworks.

Labecki at Elblag Meeting

LD302144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Party aktiv meetings were held in Koszalin and Elblag with representatives of PZPR authorities. At the Elblag meeting, Jan Labecki, Politburo member and first secretary of the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard Party Committee threw some light on the motives for the introduction of martial law, and discussed the present sociopolitical situation in the country. He also shared his impressions on the causes of the crisis in Poland gained from the recent scientific conference held at the higher school of social sciences.

Milewski, Czyrek Activities

LD290014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Report by Andrzej [name indistinct] from Rzeszow]

[Excerpt] The program to extricate our country from the socioeconomic crisis, as defined by the Military Council of National Salvation, is being joined more and more actively by members of the party in the southeast region of Poland.

At numerous meetings at work enterprises, in institutions and in the countryside, concrete directions are being presented of the work of the party organizations' echelons in this none-too-easy political and economic situation. These were the very problems to which today's plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Przemysl were devoted. Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, took part. The members of the plenum stressed, and this was also reflected in the resolution that was adopted, that the activity of party members toward getting out of the crisis is already having a concrete effect in the voivodship of Przemysl.

Similar subjects (?were unfolded) during the meetings that took place in Rzeszow [word indistinct] today with Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, and the party, economic and workers' aktivs of these centers. Referring to the meetings he has held, Minister Jozef Czyrek stated:

[Begin Czyrek recording] In the course of these meetings, the main role [words indistinct] by questions related to Polish matters such as our socioeconomic situation and the external (?front) of our struggle to secure our interests in the international arena, and especially in counteracting all the pressures which are being exerted on our country at the moment. It emerges from remarks and from conversations I have had that, even in this difficult situation, the proverbial assiduity and resourcefulness of the people in Rzeszow are finding a voice. The fact that a lot of thought is devoted to replacing imported items in short supply with domestic production, that such steps are being taken, that people are thinking of ways to streamline, also in implementing the assumptions of the economic reform -- all this gives me the conviction that in Rzeszow people are thinking about tomorrow and not about the past. [end recording]

Urbanski at Ciechanow Meeting

LD301636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] A plenum of the Ciechanow Voivodship Party Control Commission has taken place with the participation of chairmen and deputy chairmen of regional party control commissions in this voivodship. After the discussion, during which the tasks of party control in the period of martial law were discussed, a program of action was adopted. Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, took part in the session.

POLISH, SOVIET SHIPS COLLIDE; PROTEST PLANNED

LD031320 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Szczecin, 3 Feb (PAP) -- The trawler Awior, while on its way to Atlantic fishing grounds in the region of the Falkland Isles, collided in the North Sea at the entrance to the English Channel with a Soviet tanker. The hull of the Polish trawler suffered quite serious damage. The head of the Polish trawler, Captain Norwicki, reported in a telegram sent to Poland that a maritime protest would be lodged. A separate pronouncement [postanowienie] will be devoted to determining the causes of the collision.

REAGAN'S 'SOLIDARITY DAY' SPEECH CRITICIZED

AU030824 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 28 Jan 82 p 2

[Col Wladyslaw Zielinski commentary: "Under the U.S. President's Baton"]

[Text] The text of President Reagan's speech in connection with "Solidarity Day With the Polish Nation" is "moving"! What noble thoughts and words and what a lot of hypocrisy he shows in his unselfish interest for the Polish nation, more interest than for his own country.

Is the fact not "moving" that the President of a foreign power displays such great unease about the freedom of trade unions in another country? Now moving! Only this same President orders leaders of his own trade unions to be locked in prison!

In the context of this example at least, the following words in his speech sound like jeering: "As Americans, we feel particularly deep spiritual kinship with Solidarity and its battle to have basic human values respected." But what kind of deep spiritual kinship did President Reagan feel toward PATCO, the air traffic controllers' union, when he instructed its chairman, Robert Poli, to be handcuffed as well as other activists in the union last October? Maybe within this entire propaganda hassle the U.S. President will say something about how, out of 15,000 striking air traffic controllers, he had 12,000 freed, and how in order to completely ruin PATCO he imposed on it a fine of $5 million. And we should add that the members of this union were were not fighting for the overthrow of constitutional authority in the United States at all, but merely for an improvement in social conditions and a pay raise. This one and only economic strike was regarded as a threat to the system, and, apparently, to the model democracy "made in the U.S." But maybe it was the teachers striking for better living conditions who threatened to overthrow President Reagan's government, and that is why he had 49 teachers handcuffed and thrown into prison last October while the teachers' union had to pay a fine of $162,000. Let us not deceive ourselves that President Reagan is concerned over the rights of Polish workers and the level of their pay and so on, and that if martial law had not been introduced, he would not have organized this circus. Already last September he was preparing to become the conductor of the antisocialist propaganda orchestra in the year 1982. It was then that the so-called Project Truth was formed in Washington, to which the White House allocated $10 million, only for the overture of course. After 13 December last year, only the aim of this propaganda campaign changed as far as Poland was concerned.

During his speech in the Sejm, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and chairman of the Council of Ministers, said, among other things: "A process of dismantling the postwar system of forces in Europe was meant to start on our soil, and on a world scale. With the intention of achieving instability and one-sided superiority, it was decided to wreck the foundations of peace in Europe which had been agreed at Yalta and Potsdam. Poles would have had to bear the cost of this plan. The fulfillment of this plan did not succeed before 13 December, so attempts are being made at present to achieve its fulfillment by means of threats and boycotts, the so-called sanctions."

What Solidarity extremists failed to achieve from the inside, President Reagan is trying to achieve from the outside. He is evidently of the opinion that some American institutions bore rather heavy costs toward dismantling socialism in Poland, that he can now afford to come to terms with defeat. He has probably forgotten that not so long ago the United States suffered defeat in Indochina, a little earlier in the Bay of Pigs, and also in Iran.

The hassle which has been organized for 30 January is also a form of propaganda and psychological aggression. And what is Mr. Reagan counting on -- victory? Is he counting on frightening the entire Polish nation, government and army and thus bringing everyone to their knees? There was also no shortage of promises in the President's speech that "America remains ready to render Poland generous aid if it gets back on the road toward real domestic reconciliation."

I must say that President Reagan has a lot of experience in making promises, but rather less in keeping them. It is enough to remember what he promised his own country during his election campaign, a year and several months ago. And what was kept of those promises? Did R. Reagan not promise that he would halt recession and free the country from the plague of unemployment? He did, and at the end of last year the number of unemployed was almost 9 million; that means it went up by over a million from July to December. This is the biggest indicator of unemployment since the recession between 1974 and 1975! And yet in his speech President Reagan is demanding the assurance of the right to work in Poland!

It really would be better if the President would occupy himself with his own business, his own country and his own problems, which are not small. And let him not delude us about his unselfish "love," for the facts speak against it -- facts such as the setting up in the state of Virginia, not far from Washington, of a special education center for Polish escapees and deserters, among whom key figures and students are Spasowski and Rurarz. This is a center under the auspices of the CIA.

Deputy J. Przymanowski, colonel in the reserve, described the cause of this propaganda campaign very aptly. He said: "Our fault is that peace will reign in Poland. If there had been shooting, Reagan would not have become nervous, but he had everything planned. He knew everything, he had a written script, and he is of course an old cowboy film actor. He knows everything should run according to the script, and this is where he got angry...."

Finally, however, I would like to share certain doubts. I did not understand why this so carefully worked out program by President Reagan will not be broadcast in the United States. Does he have doubts as to how the American public will accept it?

PRESS ROUNDUP ON REAGAN TV SHOW, POLICY

LD021216 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 2 Feb 82

["Let Poland Be Poland" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Feb (PAP) -- All of Poland's national dailies today again denounced the anti-Polish propaganda campaign stage-directed by the Washington administration.

An army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commentator wrote today that the authors of the so-called Reagan show do not mean to present any objective truth but they want to "Let Poland be Poland", that is, the Poland imagined by Reagan, his film chum Kirk Douglas, former Commander of the NATO Armed Forces in Western Europe Alexander Haig or Mrs. Thatcher.

President Reagan said that Solidarity is a symbol of Poland. True, but Mr. Reagan does not mean Solidarity is a symbol of the legitimate working class protest but as a symbol of anarchy and dismantling the structures of the Polish state, the symbol of struggle to overthrow socialism, the struggle to revise the Yalta and the Potsdam treaties, in other words, he views Solidarity as a symbol of Poland's return to capitalism.

One should admit that Reagan managed to enlist several prime ministers, most of them from NATO states, to take part in this cold-war event. However, he did not succeed in persuading all of them to deliver the mimeographed speeches. Only some of them, including British, Italian, Spanish and Australian Premiers Margaret Thatcher, Giovanni Spadolini, Calvo Sotelo and Malcolm Fraser, distinguished themselves by bellicosity. Although the remaining premiers, namely those from France, the FRG, Canada and many other states, did not make endearments to Poland, yet they almost unanimously stressed that "the Polish nation must solve its difficult situation by itself."

It should be noted that bellicose Mrs. Thatcher, called "the iron lady" in her own country, somehow forgot that recently she had dispatched new troops to fight patriots struggling for national liberation in Ulster, and Spadolini and Calvo Sotelo forgot about tens of civilians who fell victim last year to brutal actions of the poliee.

The Reagan show ends in a choral song "Let Poland Be Poland", and in presenting a thatched cottage and a whip, horse carrying peasant cart so that nobody has any doubts as to what kind of Poland the authors of the show have in mind.

Commenting on the same subject the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA writes:

"President Reagan will go down to history exactly due to this show, as no U.S. President has even become notorious for staging such a show or for playing the main role in a similar spectacle.

"Treating the matter seriously, one should say that the U.S. President did not hesitate to make a propaganda interference in the affairs of a sovereign and independent state and to resort to means which date back already to the discredited cold war.

"We must once again ask President Reagan: What is the worth of his words so often repeated last year that the Polish questions should be solved by the Poles themselves.

"Poland is in need of assistance. Our country is in a difficult situation, but even in the most critical moments we will not yield to the methods of blackmail and pressure. We will solve Polish issues by our own means, our own toil and labour. We value the assistance of everybody who wants to help us, but we shall not agree to any interference in our Polish affairs," RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

TRYBUNA LUDU wrote on the same subject:

"It followed from statements made by some Western politicians taking part in the show that they had learnt only recently about the existence of the Polish People's Republic.

"They claimed, for example, that all democratic rights were introduced in the Polish state only a dozen or so months ago, that now they were again lost, that the return to normality is tantamount to the return to the situation from before December 13, 1981, and that Poland deserves a 'place among great nations of the world'.

"How should one treat statements made by often the very same Western politicians who in the last decade and earlier stressed exactly the important and ranking position of socialist Poland among nations of the world, first of all as a country making an invaluable contribution to the development of peaceful international cooperation and to consolidating peace and detente in Europe and worldwide? Perhaps now some new 'experts' on commenting the Polish policy contribute to the present confusion?

"According to Rurarz, it is impossible to carry out reforms in Poland because their advocates are immediately accused of anti-Sovietism. And what about the reforms that are being extensively discussed and implemented in Poland? Apparently, such details cannot be seen across the ocean," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

Professor Wlodzimierz Szewczuk of Jagiellonian University asks in TRYBUNA LUDU "Where was the conscience of all the defenders of human rights, the apostles of freedom, when those they trusted were committing genocide in Vietnam, Kampuchea, Indonesia, Chile, Nicaragua?

"The answer is one: All these people have double-faced conscience. One face acts when nations fight for liberation from 'the protection' of imperialism and traitors of own nations on the payroll of imperialism. Even if the most atrocious crimes are then taking place, this conscience tells them: All right!

"The other face of conscience acts when anti-communism, in any form whatsoever, is suffering a defeat, when its programmes -- prepared carefully and at the expense of hundreds of millions dollars -- are breaking down. Then, the second conscience does not let them to remain silent. Then, the whole venom of hatred against those fighting for social justice, for a world without wars, is being channeled into actions of the type we are now witnessing.

"Let us leave them to themselves. May be, there will be some who would pardon them for double-faced conscience. They will not be pardoned by the history."

In an article on the same subject the Polish Peasant Party daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY writes that "the crimes of genocide committed in Central American countries with close ties to the United States do not arouse either an echo or objection of the U.S. administration. It simply pretends not to see them or declares false-heartedly that these are sovereign countries and the United States cannot interfere in their internal affairs, against the steps of the legal authorities of those countries.

"Accepting as normal the activity of regimes in El Salvador or Guatemala, the conscience and the highest moral values of the American administration as well as the feeling of solidarity with 'the harassed' Polish nation all of a sudden got a lively kick when in our disorganized country, standing on the edge of a civil war and complete breakdown of economy, the legal authorities proclaimed martial law in accordance with the Constitution.

"It is hard to believe that the politicians, who not long ago had honey on their mouth when talking about Poland, who radiated with warm feelings for our nation and promised Poland support in this difficult period, now suddenly changed into merciless 'judges' of our nation, blackmailing it with poverty and hunger. Actually, they have shown their true face and cold attitude towards Poland in their policy based on manipulation subordinated to supreme strategic goals in the ideological war against the socialist system.

"Independence, sovereignty, dignity and honour of the Poles have not been and are not for sale."

U.S. ORCHESTRATED DEFECTING ENVOYS' REMARKS

LD221240 Warsaw PAP in English 1119 GMT 22 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jan (PAP) -- "Rurarz and Spasowski have actively joined in a campaign directed not only against the Polish Government, the Martial Council of National Redemption, but also against the entire nation, people whom only recently they had addressed as brothers and sisters," wrote ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI referring to the two former Polish ambassadors.

The daily said next: "Spasowski declared that he was trying to persuade senior American officials to stop sending food and extending credits to Poland, and even break off trade relations so as to make life difficult for the 'military junta'".

"Zdzislaw Rurarz attending a meeting organised by the World Affaris Council gave full display of his hatred towards Poland. Among other things, he urged full economic blockade stating that without Western aid the bankruptcy of the Polish economy was more than certain."

"There is no doubt, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI went on, that interviews, statements and speeches made by Spasowski and Rurarz were orchestrated by Washington administration experts and tailored to serve a specific aim. This aim was to prepare a suitable propaganda-psychological background for President Reagan's statement on Poland delivered at a press conference on January 19."

"What the U.S. President did is not very surprising. For still before December 13 he had grown accustomed to a picture painted for him by certain Solidarnosc notabilities", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PRC SIGNED 29 JAN

LD012016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] According to the Ministry of Foreign Trade, an agreement on goods turnover and payments between Poland and the PRC for the year 1982 was signed in Beijing on 29 January.

According to the agreement, Poland will deliver to China, among other things, textile machines, ship engines, steelworks produce, sulphur chemicals and polyester materials. As far as our imports are concerned, the basic goods will be nonferrous metals as well as raw materials and semi-finished products for the chemical industry.

DEPUTY MINISTERS DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY

'Deep Shadow' Cast

LD021806 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Feb (PAP) -- A news conference on international issues and Poland's cooperation with foreign countries is being held at the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw.

The conference, chaired by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban, is being given by Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Antoni Karas.

Outlining basic tasks of Polish foreign policy at the present stage, Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz pointed up to "the invariability of its principles and directions, its orientation towards preserving peace, detente, international cooperation on the basis of equality and non-interference in internal affairs.

"The Polish events are not at the source of aggravated international relations, as the Western propaganda claims, but it is the strategic goals of the imperialist forces and militarism that are at this source.

"This strategy had cast a deep shadow on the East-West relations long before the proclamation of martial law in Poland."

Next Minister Weijacz said that the Western calculations on the evolutionary changes of the Polish socio-political system to start a disintegration of the socialist system and the socialist community, were frustrated by the introduction [words indistinct] the foundations of the current anti-Polish campaign whose chief aim is to restore in Poland the state of things from before last December 13 and thus the conditions for the further growth of anarchy of life in Poland, the weakening of the Polish state structures and the beginning of the process of dismantling the post-war alignment of forces in Europe and thereby on the world scale."

The Polish deputy foreign minister went on to say that "the progress in stabilizing the situation in Poland and easing martial law restrictions is undermining the pretexts for anti-Polish campaign. We appreciate the realistic policy of many governments, including in Western Europe, which have not yielded to the pressure of forces hostile to Poland.

"Many a time, through various channels, we were presenting to the governments of Western states the background and the reasons for the introduction of martial law, stressing that this is a temporary condition.

"We reafirm our commitment to the contunuation of the invariable course of our foreign policy, dialogue, the CSCE process, military detente and coope.ation. For reasons of her tragic national experience and her location at a sensitive area of central Europe, Poland shall continue to concentrate her efforts on the striving for the lessening of military confrontation, reduction of armed forces and armaments, the creation of nuclear-free zones and other steps aimed at limiting arms and at disarmament.

"We remain open to normal relations and cooperation with all states on the basis of reciprocity, respect for sovereignty and non-interference, but we shall not give in to any pressure, to any dictate," stated Jozef Wiejacz.

Answering journalists' questions, Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz stressed that the U.S. propaganda campaign against Poland, and especially the latest American television show, did not bring the result expected by the Reagan administration. The deputy minister pointed up to the nuance between the U.S. and West European approaches to Poland as well as the fact that the Western press carries more and more sober evaluations of the events in Poland than immediately after last December 13.

Polish Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Antoni Karas said that there are some signs of a rise in Polish exports this year, of raw materials in particular, although Poland's economic situation is still very difficult. It is being considerably aggravated by the economic restrictions imposed by the U.S., NATO and EEC countries on Poland. The restrictions bear adversely on Poland's balance of payments, hit out at the society and hamper the emergence from the economic crisis.

Deputy Minister Antoni Karas stated that the suspension of new credits for Poland "we must treat as a unilateral suspension of the Paris agreement," and added that "we want to resolve the credit problems through negotiations. If other solutions are forced, we will not be responsible for that."

According to Antoni Karas, unjustified restrictions have a purely political background and provide a mendacious interpretation of the Polish decisions concerning Poland's internal affairs.

Deputy Minister Antoni Karas stressed the favourable approach of many Third World countries to the proclamation of martial law in Poland, laying special emphasis on the increase of Polish exports to these countries despite a general slump in exports last yer.

U.S., EEC Sanctions

LD021040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] A press conference took place today at government press headquarters which was devoted to the international activity of our country, political as well as economic. Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Jozef Wiejacz stated that the principle task of Polish foreign policy is to ensure that the most conducive foreign conditions are maintained in order to overcome the crisis on our own. Our difficulties and the hostile campaign toward us have not weakened our decisiveness to continue all the fundamental directions of traditional Polish foreign policy. Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Antoni Karas was also present at the conference. Here is an interview with him by our reporter, Jerzy Wojtylo.

[Begin recording] [Wojtylo] Mr Minister, what do the Western economic restrictions against our country look like: How are they going to affect our economy, especially our standard of living?

[Karas] President Reagan's decisions concerning the restrictions as well as the decisions which have been adopted by the NATO and EEC countries are well-known. As far as the United States is concerned, its sanctions deal with, above all, the suspension of supplies on credit and surplus agricultural goods which we have enjoyed for many years and which we expected to receive also in the economic year 1981-82. These credits traditionally covered our purchases of corn, wheat, edible oils and many other agricultural products.

As a result of the decisions suspending further credits from the Commodity Credit Corporation [CCC], the level of consumption in Poland will be seriously affected since these products were directly or indirectly intended for the population. The single largest import from the United States as far as CCC credits are concerned is about 2 million tons of corn which was intended to maintain broiler chicken production. The need to import this corn is a result of the fact that in our country we have adopted the U.S. technology of chicken production. The sudden disappearance of 2 million tons of corn is forcing us to limit poultry farming drastically which will result in a decrease of meat supplies to the market this year by 250,000 tons.

As part of the U.S. credits we also used to import tallow which is the basic raw material for soap production. Its absence in imports from the United States and the absence of cash for its import from other sources may also cause certain difficulties in the supply to the market of soap and detergents. A further action which is also hitting the Polish economy is the suspension of the Export-Import Bank credits which we enjoyed in 1980-81, as in previous years. On the other hand, the inability to continue purchasing on credit as a part of the credit pool of the Export-Import Bank will make it impossible to supply the economy with a number of co-production elements as part of the cooperation which has been undertaken between Polish enterprises and American ones and this will also make it impossible to complete some investments which have been started in our country with the participation of American enterprises.

This is relevant for many branches of the economy; for example, cooperation with the International Harvester Company or the pharmaceutical industry, the development of which American companies have played a major role. We are also sustaining great losses as a result of the suspension of the permit, that is, of the suspension of the license for fishing in U.S. waters. In previous years the fish catch amounted to 100,000 tons which was imported to Poland as well as exported to the United States. The drop in hard currency alone because of the lack of exports to the United States is in excess of $20 million.

And finally a matter of no small importance is the suspension of Polish airline flights to the United States. In the absence of the availability of our own planes trade services, cultural and scientific delegations will have to shoulder the hard currency costs connected with travelling to the American Continent.

As I have already mentioned, apart from the United States, the NATO and EEC countries have decided to adopt some sanctions. The most painful are the sanctions concerning credits, that is, suspension of all kinds of credits which were supposed to finance food supplies as well the supplies of raw materials and co-production elements for our industry. These credits which besides having been agreed on with our Western partners earlier, constitute an essential obstacle in the normal development of our industry as far as domestic and export production are concerned. The economic sanctions by the EEC countries consist of the suspension of the supplies of foodstuffs at rates 15 percent below market prices which have previously been agreed upon with EEC authorities. The EEC has also decided to suspend credits for food supplies which we would like receive from individual member-countries. [end recording]

International Role

LD022050 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Taking part in today's press conference at the office of the Council of Ministers were Jozef Wiejacz, vice minister of foreign affairs and Antoni Karas, vice minister of foreign trade. The subject was the tasks of Polish foreign policy.

Sizing up Poland's role as a member of the Security Council and as a signatory of the Helsinki Final Act, Minister Wiejacz said:

[Begin recording] As a member of the Security Council for the next 2 years, Poland will contribute to the resolution of fundamental problems of peace, international security and cooperation among states. At the UN Security Council we shall resist, together with socialist states and other states, various attempts by the NATO states to interfere in internal affairs or to exploit the United Nations for purposes which have nothing in common with the principles and aims of the UN Charter.

We shall also resist attempts to transform the Madrid meeting, which is resuming its work on 9 February, into a tribune of accusations and mutual polemics. The Polish delegation will be going to Madrid not to discuss the internal affairs of other states or those of Poland.

Attempts to foist upon others subjects which are not in accordance with the Final Act or with the mandate of this meeting can do serious damage to the CSCE process in which Poland and the decisive majority of the CSCE states are vitally interested. [end recording]

Equal-Right Relations

LD272306 Warsaw PAP in English 1732 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jan (PAP) -- Despite unfavourable or -- in some cases -- outright hostile actions by some countries, Poland is not going to change the fundamental principles of her foreign policy, Poland's Foreign Vice-Minister Jozef Wiejacz told Warsaw's evening paper EXPRESS VIECZORNY today.

"On the contrary, we are interested in the development of equal-right relations with all nations irrespective of their socio-political system, the United States included," Wiejacz declared. "We are also interested in continuing our actions to maintain the policy of detente. We are in favour of promoting improvement in the international climate, a curb on the arms race in the first place. To sum up, we are going to continue our activities in all possible directions, while opposing attempts to interfere in our domestic affairs or use our country as a trump in anybody's game against anybody else," he said.

"We strongly object to making our domestic problems one more instrument for stepping up confrontation between East and West," the minister said. "We have reached a historic moment when despite ideological, political and many other differences on our continent we should resume efforts to specify a common denomination for all Europeans, consisting in peace, security, and unrestrained development of cooperation in economy, science, technology, and culture. This idea will be the guideline for the Polish diplomacy in its actions in the international forum, with special emphasis on the European cooperation and security process, the meeting in Madrid included."

Making a reference to President Reagan's actions against Poland, Wiejacz said that "one has the impression at times that President Reagan has mistaken Poland for Idaho. True, Poland produces big amounts of potatoes, like Idaho does, but the American President cannot come to the conclusion that he can treat this country as one of his states, give it advice and directions, or declare the development of mutual relations dependent on political conditions".

Wiejacz stressed the developing countries' stand on Poland, which, he said, ranged from solidarity and support to emphatic declarations of non-interference in Poland's domestic affairs. "This shows that those countries are aware that stability in Europe, and hence East-West relations, largely depend on Polish affairs and on stabilisation of life in this country".

"We have many friends worldwide: in the socialist countries, among the developing nations, and also in many Western states, the U.S. included," Minister Wiejacz emphasized. "We count on their understanding and support for Poland at a difficult and crucial time for her," he declared.

LETTER FROM UN ENVOY TO SECRETARY GENERAL

LD021954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The permanent representative of the Polish People's Republic at the UN Organization, Ambassador Eugeniusz Wyzner, last week sent a letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

This letter, with reference to information passed on 14 December of last year to Dr Kurt Waldheim, then UN secretary general, says that on the basis of Article Four of the International Convention of Civil and Political Rights, the Council of State decree on martial law and other decrees connected with it, dated 12 December of last year, from which stems the suspension of limitation, permitted in the convention, of some of its decision, were ratified on 25 January by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

The letter recalls that the introduction of temporary limitations of some civil rights, to an extent strictly corresponding to the situation's requirements, emanated from the superior national interest. The aim of the steps which were undertaken was, as the International Convention of Civil and Political Rights defines, a reversal of a serious danger threatening the national existence, and the creation of conditions for the effective protection of the sovereignty and independence of Poland.

The permanent representative of the Polish People's Republic stresses that the mentioned limitations are accompanied by the creation of conditions favorable to national accord and the creation of national and social renewal, as well as economic reconstruction. These aims are also served by the abolition act, passed simultaneously, on pardons for, and consigning to oblivion of, certain crimes and misdemeanors, which prior to 13 December 1981 were committed from political motives against the background of social conflicts.

The undertaken steps have a temporary character, the letter states. They have already been considerably moderated and as the situation stabilizes they will be gradually repealed.

CZYREK LETTER TO POLISH UNESCO MEETING REPORTED

LD022042 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Feb (PAP) -- To mark the 25th anniversary of setting up the Polish UNESCO Committee, an official meeting of the committee's Presidium, chaired by Ambassador Jozef Czesak, was held today.

In a letter to the committee's Presidium, Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek highly sized up the activity of this organization, affiliating outstanding representatives of the Polish cultural life.

"The Polish People's Republic has been and is deeply interested in a broad development of international cooperation in science, education, culture and information. I would like to state with satisfaction that the Polish UNESCO Committee has played an important and steadily growing role in this area. A well-conceived and mutually advantageous international exchange in the extremely important sphere of superstructure on the global scale, and especially the East-West collaboration, should be a durable element of consolidating (?and) expanding the detente process and building structures of peaceful coexistence," the letter said.

Speaking during the meeting, vice-chairman of the committee, Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz stressed that the Polish UNESCO Committee has to play an especially important role in Poland's current situation consisting in creating external conditions for an early overcoming of the crisis and stabilizing life and bringing other measurable advantages for Poland. This is Poland's foreign policy, he said.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PCI'S PAJETTA IN PREDEAL

AU031812 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] leadership, in the resort of Predeal yesterday. The guest expressed his complete gratitude for being received and extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer and the PCI leadership, together with wishes for success in his prodigious activity he is carrying out as head of the party and Romanian state.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the feelings expressed and, on his own behalf and that of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, he conveyed warm greetings and best comradely wishes to Comrade Enrico Berlinguer and the other comrades of the PCI leadership.

During the talk, the two sides informed each other on the current and future concerns of the RCP and the PCI. In this context, they expressed satisfaction with the positive relations of cooperation and solidarity and mutual esteem existing between the two parties and stressed that those relations will contribute to deepening traditional cooperation between Romania and Italy in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields. They also had an extensive exchange of views on current political issues and on matters pertaining to the international workers and communist movement.

The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere which characterizes relations between the RCP and the PCI.

FRG-ROMANIAN ROUNDTABLE HELD ON DIPLOMATIC TIES

AU021945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Feb (AGERPRES) -- A round table conference took place on February 2 in Bucharest to mark 15 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and Federal Republic of Germany. Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Michael Jovy, Bucharest ambassador of Federal Germany, Dan Berindei, secretary of the National Committee of Historians, and Lothar Maier, historian of the Heidelberg University, spoke of the importance of the event and of the evolution of the Romanian-West German relations on multiple planes.

They evoked the deep-going signification of this important political act for the evolution of the bilateral relations, for the normalization of the relations among the states on the continent, for the promotion of detente, peace and security in Europe. Firmly relying on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and security, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage, the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany recorded in these 15 years a positive course, based on understandings and joint documents endorsed during summit visits, in which covenanted were the continuous expansion of the trade exchanges, the intensification of the economic cooperation, of the collaboration in the technico-scientific, cultural and other fields of mutual interest. During the round table conference, they stressed that the recent Bucharest summit dialogue occasioned by the visit to Romania of the president of the Federal Republic of Germany confirmed the mutual wish to further promote the multilateral collaboration between the two countries. Likewise, they remarked the Romanian-West German collaboration on an international plane, as European states, Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany being profoundly interested in the restoration of a climate of trust on the continent, in the resumption of the policy of detente and collaboration, in the conclusion with positive results of the Madrid meeting and the continuation of the process of engineering the European security.

CEAUSESCU CABLES MUBARAK ON PARTY ELECTION

AU272054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Jan (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, sent a telegram of congratulations to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on his election as president of the National Democratic Party of the Arab Republic of Egypt. On this occasion too -- the telegrams reads -- I would like to express my satisfaction at the good relations of friendship and collaboration between our parties and countries, being convinced that they will further develop and deepen, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, in the interest of the Romanian people and of the Egyptian people, of the cause of peace, national (?security) and independence, of cooperation and understanding among peoples.

INCOME INCREASES REVIEWED BY AGERPRES REPORT

AU011045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Feb (AGERPRES) -- As part of the economic and social development of Romania, grounded on the substantial increase of material production, on the steady improvement of the qualitative factors, the rise in the standard of living has as essential component the increase of the population's incomes, a process that witnessed the most marked dynamics in the last quinquennium. The materialization of this strategy of economic growth whose end is the rise of the welfare of the country's population, materialized in the increase of the per capita national income to 22.9 thousand lei in 1980 from 10.5 thousand lei in 1970. In its turn, the average net remuneration rose from 1,289 lei monthly in 1970 to 2,238 lei in 1980, a period in which the state's social and cultural expenditures increased from 1,680 to 3,197 lei per inhabitant. An analysis of the dynamics of the average remuneration index provides interesting conclusions regarding the essential mutations occurred in the population's structure by income categories. Thus, while at the beginning of the eighth decade the remunerations of up to 1,300 lei monthly held a 61.5 per cent share of the total working personnel, in 1980 they represented only 3.8 per cent. At the same time the 2,001-2,500 lei remuneration group represented 5.4 per cent in 1970 and that of over 2,500 only 2.9 per cent; in 1980 the same groups held a share of 28.8 and 22.6 per cent respectively. These levels reflect not only a powerful growth of the remunerations of the working personnel as a whole but also the homogenization of the structure of the population, a function of these incomes, in groups of high values, a fact which proves the steady concern of the Romanian state to increase the incomes of all working people, low remunerations in particular.

The increase of the average nominal remuneration by over 40 per cent in the 1967-1980 period in conditions in which the price growth index was of 9.1 per cent has lead to a 29 per cent rise in real remuneration as to 18-20 per cent as stipulated. Over the same period the real incomes of the peasantry increased by 29 per cent while the average nominal pensions by 25.2 per cent. The population's total incomes rose substantially also following the creation of new jobs. In the 1971-1980 decade, the number of the working personnel increased by over 1.4 times.

In conclusion, following the increase of remunerations and of the number of jobs -- and taking into account the above-mentioned price index -- the total real incomes of the entire population rose by some 34 per cent in 1980 as to 1975.

In the 1981-1985 quinquennium this consistent policy of increasing remunerations -- the main way of raising the standard of living of the country's population -- will contribute to the increase of the nominal remunerations by some 24-26 per cent which, in conditions of maintaining the price and tariff index at about 9 per cent, means an increase of the real remunerations by ca. 16 per cent.

GRLICKOV COMMENTS ON SOCIALISM, LCY CONGRESS

LD290308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, assessed the world in which we live as an unusual world which has never been so divided and yet so interdependent.

Participating in the Belgrade television program in the series "Toward the 12th LCY Congress," Dr Grlickov also said that the contemporary world is beset by deep crises of various characters, economic, social, moral and psychological, as well as by a crisis of detente. Parallel with this, three revolutions are developing the the world: socialist, anticolonialist and technological. In his view, each of the classical political and ideological forces is seeking its own answers and solutions to overcome the crisis. The system and mechanism of international relations are increasingly less capable of answering and solving contradictions, just as the blocs are too narrow to express authentic national interests.

In the capitalist world and in the socialist world there exist different views as to how to get out of the crisis on the domestic and international plane. In the capitalist world, one faction insists on changing the world power relationship through force thus imposing its vision of the outcome of numerous crises, while another faction favors detente.

It is not possible to say, Grlickov went on, that a united strategy exists in the socialist world either. The countries of so-called real socialism have their vision of how to solve internal questions and internal contradictions, as well as their vision of the outcome of international difficulties through the resumption of detente. Regarding the countries of the anticolonialist revolution, they are particularly affected by the current crisis because they are economically weak, thus it is understandable that they find the way out of existing crisis in the Nonaligned Movement.

At first glance, Grlickov went on, it appears as if the world is in a stalemate position; however, it is difficult to believe that social processes can be stopped. There are no problems for which there are not at least two solutions and one in reserve, Grlickov said. He added that the contemporary world, regardless of the great confrontation, is deeply interdependent and needs negotiations and peaceful coexistence between states, independent of various social systems.

Asked to speak about socialism today, Dr Grlickov did not accept the thesis that socialism as an idea and concrete aspiration of peoples has collapsed and that it is necessary, as the supporters of this thesis say, to seek an alternative. He recalled that socialism as a social order has had several traumas since its inception.

Stalinism did not succeed in undermining faith in socialism. When it is said that the idea of socialism is declining this must mean that all forces should stop fighting for the idea of socialism. In this context Grlickov quoted several examples of socialist revolutions, as well as examples from more modern history, such as the recent electoral victories of the French and Greek socialists. In this context Grlickov emphasized that the dramas of socialism in socialist countries have in no way discouraged the struggle of the working class and all exploited people from fighting to change existing social structures.

In the contemporary world there are various paths in the struggle for socialism and the struggle for the development of socialism, Grlickov went on. These paths are a historical reality and an objective law. They are accepted in the workers and communist movement, but under certain conditions. These conditions are not disposed toward the different paths because there is still an insistence on a "unified model."

The different paths based on differing experiences, and the different economic and social organizations and political philosophies are not a weakness but a strength for the development of world socialism, Grlickov emphasized.

In his view the existence of different paths should not be a stimulus to confrontation. What is needed is a coexistence which does not and should not mean the elimination of dialogue about others' experiences. A dialogue needs to be constructive and tolerant and not aimed at proving whose path is the only correct one. On the contrary, dialogue should show which path leads a certain country toward socialist ideals more rapidly and (?painlessly). Without such a dialogue we do not see possibilities for the progress of socialism as a world process, Grlickov emphasized, adding that to the extent that the dialogue becomes a conflict and well-known principles of independence, autonomy, noninterference and others are not respected, then the world socialist process may arrive at an impasse. Confrontation is counterproductive especially if it is carried out with qualifications and epithets, and not arguments, Grlickov emphasized.

Every attempt at forcing the experience of one on another has led to conflicts which have become "incidents". These "incidents" have harmed the development of the world socialist process. But at the same time they have also had their positive side, which is reflected in the desire for independence and the choice of an autonomous path in the building of socialism.

Also, every such "incident" brought with it certain consequences in the internal sphere in the sense of certain movements in the direction of a "softening" of the existing system of relations in individual socialist countries.

In answer to a question about the state of the workers' and communist movement today, Dr Grlickov said that it is characterized by chronic conflict. Within this movement radical transformations are taking place and forces which are fighting for independence and their own paths have been born. All this cannot avoid being reflected in the state of relations within the movement. These conflict situations sometimes take on quite radical and unacceptable forms of expression. The communist movement can only enter into a state of its normal pace if it carries out a more rapid democratization of mutual relations. The precondition for such democratization is respect for well-known principles, differing interests and finally the various political philosophies in the struggle to build socialism.

The historic issue of socialism, according to Grlickov, is how to achieve democracy in socialism and socialism in democracy. The socialist countries could not be reproached for not having achieved a spectacular development of the material forces of production; however, one cannot help noticing that this development was not always accompanied by a suitable level of democratization of economic and political life in general. This is one of the key issues of socialism, not only for the socialist countries, but also for the world socialist process.

At the end of the interview Aleksandar Grlickov answered many questions which relate to the development level of achieved socialist self-management and questions on the 12th LCY Congress.

In Grlickov's view socialist self-management today is exposed to a process of pressure from the onslaught of state interventionism. As a result of insufficiently developed self-management mechanisms the state has moved the pendulum in the opposite direction from our aims and desires. We must put the pendulum back in its true place, Grlickov emphasized, and precisely activate compulsion in the economic sphere wherever it has a correct and natural place. By eliminating the onslaught of state interventionism we will revitalize the system of self-management as a integral system.

Grlickov later said that we are on the way to developing a program of a consistent way out of the difficulties. We need this in order to orient ourselves in the long run to conditions of stability, Grlickov emphasized.

This must be a program not of how to survive, but of how to develop in conditions of economic stability, social equality and the democratization of society.

In answer to a question about the polemics and dialogue which are taking place in our society Grlickov stated that our society is seething with dialogue, but that dialogue has not been a strong presence where it should have been. Forums at all levels have not become accustomed to the fact that we need dialogue, Grlickov emphasized. Dialogue is a prerequisite for the coordination of the pluralism of self-management interests, he added, emphasizing that it must be introduced into the right places in both forums and leadership. In this context he added that there are those who fear dialogue in the LCY, as well as a dialogue between the LCY and other socialist self-management-oriented forces. Misunderstandings also arise because fear of dialogue is imposed as if it assumes the opening up of dialogue with our opponents, anticommunists and antiself-management forces. "We concluded our dialogue with them during the national liberation war and on several occasions after the revolution," Grlickov emphasized, adding that we need a dialogue for our own sake.

Speaking about the process of democratization within the League of Communists Grlickov recalled that democracy was not born in self-management socialism. The humiliated, insulted and exploited had fought for democracy throughout history. With the introduction of socialist self-management -- which certainly represents a new revolutionary quality -- the LCY created a new breakthrough in the development of democracy.

In this context he added that democratization of the League of Communists and of Yugoslav society in general is necessary for our continued development, for the realization of our program, and not for any struggle against someone else. In the last analysis, why should we give the struggle for democratization to others and not to ourselves?, Grlickov asked.

The 12th LCY Congress, Dr Grlickov concluded, will be a congress of continuity and "renewal". This will be the first congress since President Tito left the political scene.

When we say a congress of continuity, this means that it must be concentrated on our four basic values: socialist self-management, the federative system on the basis of full equality of the nations and nationalities, brotherhood and unity as an ideopolitical basis and the policy of nonalignment. When we say a congress of "renewal", this means "renewal" interpreted as an action program for the resolution of all the accrued problems of society, economic, social and even moral, in the spirit of class proletarian ideology, Aleksandar Grlickov concluded.

CULAFIC LEADS LCY DELEGATION TO PCF CONGRESS

LD021556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation, led by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Paris today where he will attend the 24th French Communist Party [PCF] Congress, at the invitation of the PCF.

The delegation also includes Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The delegation was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Assistant Executive Secretary Borislav Milosevic.

LCY'S MOJSOV ADDRESSES EDUCATION WORKERS 30 JAN

LD301700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- A 2-day political seminar by education workers, held as every year within the framework of "January Days of Education Workers of the Socialist Republic of Serbia" was concluded today in the great hall of the Kolalrcevo People's University in Belgrade.

The education workers from the republic were addressed by Prof Dr Dragutin Frankovic on the ideo-educational function of schools and by Lazar Mojsov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on topical questions of international relations in the world and our country's position.

Speaking about the present situation in the development of international relations in the world, Mojsov said that it was characterized by increased competition between great powers not only within the framework of blocs but also in other areas of the world in order to gain and extend the spheres of interest, then by the new arms race which has a new quality, as well as by a crisis in international economic relations which especially affects the developing countries as well as the rest of the world.

Lazar Mojsov also spoke about other hotbeds of crisis which have appeared and developed in the world this decade. In this situation, Yugoslavia was and is one of the most important factors in international developments because of its nonaligned policy and support to all liberation movements, its opposition to bloc competition and its advocacy of peaceful solutions for the hotbeds of crisis in the world, coupled with respect for the principles of equality and sovereignty, Mojsov emphasized.

Because of its principled stances and policy in international relations, Yugoslavia is often under attack. After Tito's death there were expectations that our country would lose this role, but this did not happen. Regardless of the difficulties which exist in our development, we have enough strength and ways to consolidate our situation and to maintain our activities in international relations in the world, remaining on the great road which was cleared for us by Comrade Tito. The preparations for the new meeting of the nonaligned countries, for their new joint efforts to effect a reduction of tension and bloc competition in the world represent another occasion for this.

A development in keeping with our own possibilities, based on domestic forces and resources, as well as vigilance and responsibility, represent the best answers by our working people in this difficult moment of international relations to strengthen Yugoslavia's international role in the world, Lazar Mojsov concluded.

LJUBICIC NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT OF SERBIA

AU031143 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium decided at its session today to nominate Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic as candidate for president of the Presidency of Serbia. At the same session, the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium supported the proposal that Vukoje Bulatovic be elected president of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium for a 1-year term of office, while Nazezda Kovacevic should be elected secretary.

At today's session, the proposal by Belgrade radio and television to increase the radio and television subscription to 220 dinars [per month] was also approved.

LJUBICIC MEETS WITH ROMANIAN COUNTERPART

Olteanu Arrives 2 Feb

LD021252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- Lt Gen C. Olteanu, Romanian national defense minister, arrived today for an official and friendly visit to our country and her armed forces.

At Batajnica Airport the guest and members of the delegation from the neighboring and friendly socialist republic were received by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense.

Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary of national defense; Lt Col Gen Slobodan Alagic, commander of the air and air defense forces; and other high-ranking officers of the Yugoslav People's Army were in the welcoming party too.

Nicolae Mihai, Romanian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Col Dumitru Manea, military, air force and naval attache, also welcomed the delegation.

During the day the guests from Romania visited the Federal Secretariat of National Defense where they had talks with their host army Gen Nikola Ljubicic. During a cordial and friendly conversation an exchange of views took place on questions of interest for the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two neighboring countries. Yugoslav chief of general staff, Adm Branko Mamula, and other associates of the federal secretary of national defense took part in the talks in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense.

During their stay in our country the guests will visit some Yugoslav People's Army institutions.

Cooperation Discussed

LD021458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- In Belgrade today Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Romanian National Defense Minister Constantin Olteanu, who is visiting Yugoslavia as a guest of the Federal Secretariat of National Defense.

During the cordial and friendly conversation, in which Federal Secretary of National Defence Nikola Ljubicic and Romanian Machine Building Industry Minister Ioan Avram also took part, special reference was made to Yugoslav-Romania relations. Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the constant growth of friendly relations between the neighboring countries and at successful cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical, military-economic and other spheres. It was assessed that the high levels of cooperation have to be used which enable the two countries to resolve more successfully the problems of their economic development.

During the meeting views were also exchanged on the present deteriorating international situation and also on developments in Europe. The interest of both countries in a successful outcome of the Madrid CSCE meeting was particularly stressed, for this meeting to make a contribution to the consolidation of security and cooperation in the European Continent.

Minister Olteanu conveyed President Ceausescu's greetings to the SFRY Presidency and to President Kraigher who warmly reciprocated them.

BULGARIA ACCUSED OF ANTI-MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN

AU271758 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 24 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Sofia, 23 Jan -- The Bulgarian official propaganda, which has once again shown the sharp edge of its anti-Macedonian orientation in recent times, has used the anniversary of the birth of Goce Delcev, Macedonian revolutionary activist, ideologist and patriot as a motive for a new appropriation of and encroachment upon the significant dates, personalities and events of the national history of the Macedonian people. In their issues today, all central Sofia newspapers, including RABOTNICHESKO DELO, organ of the BCP Central Committee, carry special articles on the 110th anniversary of the birth of Goce Delcev, apostle of the Macedonian national liberation movement at the end of the past century and the beginning of this one. However, on this occasion, even the least informed Bulgarian reader can very easily see that the articles of the Bulgarian information media reveal the political motives of the latest wave of the anti-Macedonian campaign of the Sofia Greater Bulgarian and nationalistically oriented circles. Disregarding the historical facts, on this occasion also the Bulgarian historiographers use the methods of falsification and distortion of arguments and, in denying the national identity of the Macedonian people, go as far as presenting as "Bulgarian" such important events of the Macedonian people's national history as the Kresnen-Razlog and Ilinden uprisings.

It is interesting to recall that in 1948 RABOTNICHESKO DELO wrote of Goce Delcev that he was "Macedonia's greatest son and the first apostle of the Macedonian revolutionary national liberation struggle," that he was "its ideologist and strategist" and that the Ilinden uprising was a "great Macedonian uprising" and a "glorious epogee of the revolutionary struggle of the Macedonian people and their irrepressible aspirations to freedom and independence."

The party organ, RABOTNICHESKO DELO, calls Goce Delcev an "ardent revolutionary and patriot of the Bulgarian people" and the newspaper ZEMEDELSKO DELO, organ of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, carries an article entitled "Great Revolutionary and Bulgarian Patriot" by Konstantin Pandev, associate of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and one of the authors of the collections of works entitled "Macedonia" and "Goce Delcev -- Memoirs, Documents and Materials" which have been appraised by Yugoslav historiography as an open attack on the socialist development of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the national identity of the Macedonian people. The official organ of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union calls Goce Delcev, apostle of the Macedonian people's struggle for national, spiritual and social freedoms, "the most prominent leader of the national liberation movement of Bulgarians in Macedonia."

Following the old Sofia rule, this time also the Bulgarian propaganda circles have again introduced "arguments" of "foreign authors" in their anti-Macedonian campaign. In its edition today, the army organ, NARODNA ARMIYA, carries an interview with an Englishwoman, (Marcia Macdermott), who, for known reasons stemming from the requirements of the current situation, has enjoyed the hospitality of Sofia for a long time. The Sofia publishing houses have opened wide their doors to her "scientific works," including her book on Goce Delcev. And, as she has announced herself, she is now preparing a book on "yet another Bulgarian revolutionary," Jane Sandanski. The organ of the Bulgarian People's Army calls Goce Delcev an "important son of the Bulgarian people" who devoted his entire life to "the liberation of the Bulgarians" left in the Turkish slavery of Macedonia.

The newspaper OTECHESTVEN FRONT has published part of the program of the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Goce Delcev, a program which is undoubtedly backed by high leading circles in Sofia. It can be concluded on this basis that the celebration program will be especially intensively carried out among the population of Pirin Macedonia. Many events, festive soirees and meetings and interviews have been organized, meetings and interviews with the public and cultural workers who in the past also have adopted the positions of the anti-Macedonian campaign and the assimilating processes aimed against the national characteristics of Macedonians in Pirin Macedonia.

In Petrich and Nevrokop, which now carries the name of the Macedonian patriot from Kukush, Goce Delcev, scientific meetings will be held among other things on the topic "Leaders and Activists of the National Liberation Movement in Macedonia and Odrin Region as Continuators of the National Democratic Traditions of Rakovski, Botev and Levski" which shows the unconcealed aim of the "scientific" circles here to once again seek the "natural" link between the liberation movements of Bulgarians in the liberated Bulgarian territory and of the "Bulgarians" in Macedonia. Thus it is nothing strange that the special "scientific" activities with this orientation are taking place in Pirin Macedonia.

MORE ON VRHOVEC'S OFFICIAL TOUR OF AFRICA

Meets Malagasy President 2 Feb

LD021836 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Tananarive, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Madagascar have pointed to the need for more intensive activity of the non-aligned countries, especially in preparations for the 7th Non-Aligned Summit scheduled to be held this autumn in the capital of Iraq.

This has been stressed in today's talks between President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka and Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec visiting Madagascar within the framework of his tour which also includes official visits to Angola, Kenya and Mozambique.

In their talks today, Ratsiraka and Vrhovec agreed on the need for strengthening the role of the Non-aligned Movement with a view to overcoming the tension in the world and consolidating peace. These views are also contained in a message from the Presidency of Yugoslavia transmitted by Vrhovec to the president of Madagascar. The Presidency of Yugoslavia expressed the wish for the further development of friendly relations and broader economic cooperation between the two non-aligned countries.

During the consideration of topical international issues, President Ratsiraka gave an explanation of Madagascar's proposals for the convening in Tananarive of an international conference on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

This initiative, also supported by Yugoslavia, is part of non-aligned countries' efforts at turning the regions like the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean into zones of peace and cooperation, free from foreign military presence.

President Ratsiraka said that Madagascar is keenly interested in strengthening cooperation with Yugoslavia. Ratsiraka and Vrhovec have both supported closer cooperation between non-aligned countries.

Final Talks With Richard

LD022146 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Madagascar have agreed to make better use of the existing possibilities to strengthen their cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields.

This was noted today in the final round of talks between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Madagascar's Minister of Foreign Affairs Christian Remi Richard during their exchange of views on bilateral questions.

Josip Vrhovec was received today by President Didier Ratsiraka with whom he discussed bilateral and international questions. On behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Josip Vrhovec invited President Ratsiraka to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Josip Vrhovec and his host, Christian Richard, had an exhaustive exchange of views on international questions. They stressed the necessity of comprehensive preparations in order to ensure the success of the coming Seventh Nonaligned Summit in Baghdad. The Yugoslav foreign secretary will meet tomorrow with the Madagascan minister of industry and trade. His visit to Madagascar closes tomorrow after which he will proceed on an official visit to Kenya.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH ITALIAN DC DELEGATION

LD021826 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1728 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Italian cooperation is a good example of how relations and understanding can be built and developed between the peoples of neighbouring countries with different socio-political systems through realistic politics accompanied with full mutual re#pect. This was stressed today in a meeting between President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic and members of a delegation of the Italian Christian Democratic Party [DC] which is on a visit to Belgrade at the invitation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY).

The Italian delegation, headed by DC Secretary-General Flaminio Piccoli, was today also received by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Adovan Vlajkovich. During the meeting Vlajkovich and Piccoli expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations and pointed to prospects of their further promotion. They called for creating more favourable conditions with a view to strengthen peace, international cooperation and relaxation of tensions in the world. In this context they also discussed the role of the Movement of Nonalignment and Yugoslavia's activity in preparations for the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in Baghdad.

At today's separate meeting with President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's Foreign Affairs Committee Nijaz Dizdarevich, members of the Italian delegation expressed their full support for Yugoslavia's efforts to surmount difficulties in cooperation with the European Economic Community (EEC), as well as Italy's readiness to help implement Yugoslav-EEC agreements.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH KUWAIT

AU021814 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Kuwait, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, has held talks in Kuwait with his host 'Abd al-Latif al-Hamad, Kuwaiti minister of finance. As copresidents of the mixed Yugoslav-Kuwaiti Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, the two ministers exchanged information about the widest possible circle of current problems in the field of bilateral economic relations.

During the talk it was noted that Yugoslav exports to Kuwait do not correspond to the possibilities, and that there are obstacles to a greater penetration of Yugoslav products into that market. It was assessed that a visit of a delegation of Kuwaiti businessmen to Yugoslavia, which should be organized by the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, would contribute to an increase in Yugoslav imports to Kuwait.

During the talks of the two ministers, the greatest attention was devoted to investment cooperation, and the participation of Yugoslav organizations of associated labor in planning and building various economic projects, among them a railroad line from Iraq to the Saudi Arabian border, the development of the shore and an expansion of the port, the construction of power lines and substations, the expansion of the airport, the construction of a university center and the establishment of a green belt in Kuwait were mentioned.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON INVESTMENTS PLANNED

LD021936 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Federal Executive Council (Government) today determined measures for the further restriction of investments in Yugoslavia.

The government worked out a bill on amendments to the law on special conditions for granting investment credits. The bill will be submitted to the Assembly of Yugoslavia for adoption by emergency procedure.

Under the bill, Yugoslav banks will not be able to grant investment credits and credit guarantees to enterprises until they settle their credit liabilities due. The measures are aimed at preventing new investments by Yugoslav enterprises before they clear in full the repayment of current credits.

The government proposes that investors should have to deposit more money in order to obtain credits, especially for the construction of projects [in which it is] planned to use predominantly imported raw materials and semi-manufactures.

The government considers that by raising the credit user's own deposit, investments can be slowed down appreciably, particularly in the branches whose stepped-up development has not been foreseen by the country's plan of social and economic development.

The government also recommended a cut in the percentage of working organizations' own deposits for credits in those branches that enjoy priority under the development plan up to 1985.

The government proposes to tighten up conditions for obtaining capital investment credits because it holds that the volume of investments still exceeds the realistic possibilities in the Yugoslav society. Although the number of projects under construction was cut by about 3,500 in the past year, (around 12 percent), the government considers that this is still inadequate and that the capital investment consumption has not yet been decreased substantially. There are still some 25,500 projects under construction.

UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS RECEIVE FEDERAL FUNDS

LD022200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- Under the expired medium-term plan of development (1976-1981), the Yugoslav republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro, and the Autonomous Province of Kosovo obtained 135 billion dinars (about $3.2 billion) from the Federal Fund for the Development of Underdeveloped Republics and Provinces.

The Assembly of Yugoslavia Chamber of Republics and Provinces committee for questions of development of the underdeveloped republics and provinces has assessed that the allocation of these resources is an expression of the solidarity of all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. The committee finds that this allocation also confirms that the common determination for national equality is accompanied by endeavours for the economic equality of all the federal units.

Jovo Kebdzija, member of the Federal Executive Council (government), has noted that, under the past medium-term plan, Yugoslavia's underdeveloped regions were developing at a pace much slower than envisaged by the plan. He added that the situation was the most difficult in the Province of Kosovo, where many weaknesses were manifested in the implementation of economic policy.

MALICI REPORTS ON KOSOVO SECURITY SITUATION

LD022220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Pristina, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- Mehmet Malici, Kosovo provincial secretary for internal affairs, yesterday reported to the Kosovo Assembly on the political and security situation in the province and on the measures being taken to uncover and suppress hostile activities.

Noting that these appraisals are not new, Malici said at the beginning of his report that he wished to stress once again that all the hostile activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo are the result of the work done by the internal enemy in collusion with and with direct aid and support from foreign elements, especially the Albanian intelligence service, Albanian propaganda and Albanian emigrees, and with incitement and support from other reactionary circles abroad which dislike self-managing and nonaligned socialist Yugoslavia.

A total of 33 illegal hostile groups have been uncovered so far in the province. They were active under various names on their own initiative or as members of such illegal organizations as the "Movement for National Liberation," the "Communist-Marxist-Leninist Party of Albanians in Yugoslavia," the "Red People's Front" and the "Group of Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo."

The results of the investigation to date and the materials found so far point to the conclusion that this is a matter of hostile activities pursued on the same platform, with the same aims and the same methods. Regardless of their approach to individual questions, all these gruups' ultimate goal is to create the conditions for undermining the integrity of the SFRY and joining Kosovo to Albania.

As a particularly characteristic example, Malici gave data on a recently-uncovered organization which had been active under the name of the "Group of Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo." This organization had its so-called "committee" which worked in collusion with hostile circles abroad and, in addition to hostile propaganda activities, also carried out a large number of hostile actions. Eight underground bases of the group's members had been uncovered together with 13 hideouts in which hostile propaganda materials were kept. A considerable quantity of hostile propaganda literature from Albania and hostile propaganda material prepared by the members of the group themselves had been seized. Some of this material was in manuscript form and a part had been printed in the form of brochures and periodicals which had been kept in circulation. Six typewriters, five mechanical and one hand-operated duplicating machines, six pistols, two rifles, two portable two-way radios, a number of wigs, megaphones and so forth were also seized. This organization had been active underground for many years. Individual members of its leadership had maintained contact with hostile groups and individuals who had taken part in organizing the 1968 demonstrations, and through them contacts had also been maintained with an irredentist group sentenced as far back as 1964.

Two groups were discovered before this hostile organization, one in Urosevac and one in Pristina, which were active from the positions of the so-called "Communist-Marxist-Leninist Party of Albanians in Yugoslavia" and the activities of which were also quite extensive, above all in efforts to perpetuate unrest in Kosovo.

Malici went on to stress that owing to the involvement of all the subjects of social self-protection -- above all, communists -- and also owing to the organized approach by the organs of internal affairs and the judiciary in the province, the scope for the enemy's activity, especially for the launching of more extensive actions, had gradually been narrowed in the period since the counterrevolutionary demonstrations. Nevertheless, the security situation in the province continues to be complex. However, taken as a whole, hostile activity, especially the kind which was pursued in Kosovo from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, is not increasing.

On the contrary, there is data showing that it is gradually beginning to stagnate. On the other hand, there are definite adverse phenomena, such as unrest in student centers, the demonstrations in Titova Mitrovica, the recent events at a handball match in Pec, physical attacks in Pec and other physical attacks on members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities. These phenomena undoubtedly illustrate the complexity of the security situation.

As to the other forms of hostile activity, such as the writing of slogans and the distribution of pamphlets, Malici noted that their intensity is decreasing. It is true that the number of slogans written in this way is not small, but the number of phenomena assessed as enemy actions is smaller. For instance, 124 cases of slogan-writing involving 284 slogans were recorded in January. Commenting on the above-mentioned disturbances, in particular on the excesses in student centers and the enemy forces' attempts to cause unrest, Malici stressed that the political mood of the public, citizens and specific structures in different environments is vital in this connection and that the fact that individuals or groups find excuses to disturb peace is of less importance and less interesting from the security point of view. By means of its measures, the security service can make a definite contribution, but in no case can the contribution of that service be crucial. It seems to us, Malici noted, that sociopolitical action is lacking or has not reached the appropriate level, especially in such environments as student centers, the university as a whole, secondary school centers, and so forth.

The provincial secretary for internal affairs noted that an important role is played in all this by hostile verbal propaganda, which is in evidence in the province. False appraisals are being spread about the alleged inequality of Albanians in Yugoslavia, and there is also propaganda from the bureaucratic-dogmatic positions and from the positions of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism and the clergy. A total of 280 people have been sentenced so far for participating in illegal, hostile work, organizing demonstrations, writing hostile slogans spreading hostile leaflets and taking part in other forms of counterrevolutionary activity. About 100 people are in prison under investigation and over 800 have been punished administratively.

After giving these details, Malici stressed that all of the enemy's important actions have been unmasked, that the perpetrators have been identified and that the appropriate measures have been taken against them. The organs of internal affairs continue to be fully involved in the effort and in intensified work aimed at ensuring public order and peace and uncovering and preventing any further hostile activity and all forms of crime. The results achieved so far in suppressing the counter revolutionary activity in Kosovo are due to the joint efforts made by the members of the security services of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, all the socialist republics and the Autonomous Socialist Province of Vojvodina, and in particular by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and the security organs of the Yugoslav People's Army. In our everyday work we are all meeting with full understanding and support from the people. This guarantees that we shall achieve even better results in the next period through cooperation with all the subjects of social self-protection.

INTERIOR SECRETARY IN KOSOVO COMMUNE DISMISSED

AU021805 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan 82 p 6

[Text] Pec, 30 Jan -- At yesterday's session of the Pec Communal Assembly, delegates of all three chambers dismissed Janko Jankovic, secretary of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs and member of the Executive Council, and his deputy, Avdus Mula from their posts.

At the same session, Vladeta Basanovic, heretofore secretary of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists in Decani, was elected secretary of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, while Gani Keljmendi, heretofore president of the Communal Magistrate Court, was appointed his deputy.

As our newspaper has reported on several occasions, various kinds of crime are increasing in Pec, and what causes particular concern is an increase in attacks on citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality.

Citizens of Pec have therefore justifiably requested that the culprits be more quickly and effectively detected.

It is expected that cadre changes will contribute to the more effective work of this service.

DATES SET FOR BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ELECTIONS

AU021817 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] Sarajevo, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- In accordance with the provisions of the law on election of delegations in the basic self-managing organizations and communities, and of delegates in the basic self-managing organizations and communities, and of delegates to the communal assemblies and the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Niko Mihaljevic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, adopted a decision on scheduling elections for delegates to the Assembly Chambers of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The elections of delegates to the Chamber of Associated Labor and the Chamber of Communes, as well as of delegates to the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, will be held on 13 April 1982, while the time limit for carrying out election tasks will begin on 10 February 1982.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC CONSIDERS DEFENSIVE STEPS

LD030040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- At its session today presided over by Vojo Colovic, the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Presidium Commission for All-People's Defense discussed the role and tasks of the members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists in preparations for operations in temporarily-occupied territory, and topical ideopolitical issues related to carrying out exercises of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Ljubo Jurosevic and Jovo Miskovic, leaders of the working groups, submitted introductory reports.

The session concluded that in this republic, as a result of intensive ideopolitical activity by League of Communist organizations and organs and by other organized socialist forces, major results had been achieved in the development and strengthening of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and significant experiences have been gained. The League of Communists is being increasingly more successful in carrying out its leading role and special political responsibility for the development and protection of the gains of the revolution, the free and independent development of the country, equality, and the brotherhood, unity and socialist community and the nonaligned position of the country in international relations. A high degree of socialization of the business of all-people's defense and social self-protection has been achieved and significant progress has been made in the level of training of all institutions in the system of socialist self-management for work and activity during war and in exceptional circumstances.

Tangible results have been achieved in the preparation of organizations, organs and members of the League of Communists for operations in temporarily occupied territory.

In the discussion at the session the significance of ideo-political, moral and psychological and organizational preparation of the membership, organizations and organs of the League of Communists received special attention as well as that of all working people and citizens, for armed struggle and resistance in temporarily occupied territory. In our concept of all-people's defense we count on struggle and resistance in all conditions, and also in temporarily occupied territory, and all structures of defense and protection and all of the population must be acquainted with this and be prepared for it in an organized and systematic way.

The rich and inexhaustible experiences of struggle and resistance in our national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution, as well as those of other liberation wars, need to be studied and used even more to prepare the membership, organizations and organs of the League of Communists and other aspects of the defense and protection system for activity in these conditions.

As was emphasized at today's session, in preparations of the membership, organizations and organs of the League of Communists and of all working people and citizens for operations in temporarily occupied territory special attention needs to be devoted to developing and strengthening initiative and self-organization among the membership, basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists, other socio-political and social organizations and all aspects and structures of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Special attention must be devoted to preparations of towns and villages for armed struggle and resistance in these conditions.

The session emphasized that the League of Communists -- through its ideo-political activity -- must ensure the functioning of the system of socialist self-management, which is also our authority in temporarily occupied territory, an essential condition for which is the organized and permanent waging of armed struggle and resistance.

The session stressed that in all environments significant attention should be devoted to exercises of all-people's defense and social self-protection as one of the most specific and best forms of training and checking the level of ability and readiness of working people and citizens and all components of all-people's defense and social self-protection as a whole for successful activity in an all-people's defense war or other exceptional circumstances.

Various exercises have become a regular practice of all aspects of defense and protection. Initiative has been developed significantly in its communities, basic organizations of associated labor and municipalities on initiating and organizing various exercises. A method of promoting the system of joint exercises organized in the republic, regions or in several municipalities has also been developed.

League of Communist organizations and organs regularly consider this sphere and constantly urge relevant self-management and state organs to organize exercises aimed at training and armed forces and checking their defense plans, production plans, and plans for transport and services for the needs of society and the armed forces in carrying out all-people's defense.

In the discussion, the session emphasized the need to continue to strengthen and expand organized initiative in basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and municipalities in relating to training or the system as a whole.

BLAZEVIC SPEAKS TO SPLIT SHIPYARD WORKERS 29 JAN

AU011504 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jan 82 p 12

[M.M. Report]

[Excerpts] Split -- It is the right and duty of a collective such as the Split shipyard, with its worker, class and revolutionary tradition, to constantly widen and assert the original self-managing practice, to actively promote the liberation of labor, and everywhere and on all occasions to advocate and assert the class ideological-political orientations. This approach is particularly necessary during the current preparations for the party congresses and the elections, Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, said at his meeting with workers of the Montaza I Konstrukcija basic organization of associated labor of the Split shipyard in Split on Friday.

During the second day of his visit to Split, Jakov Blazevic held talks in the shipbuilding collective and visited the department of building science where he was informed on the development of Split University, the reform of the higher school education and the efforts to promote closer cooperation with the organizations of associated labor. During the discussion held with shipyard direct producer-workers in one of the halls of the Split Shipyard, Jakov Blazevic emphasized that this workers' community has always represented the core and the focal point of party activity and of spreading the revolutionary influence in Split and in the wider region. The shipyard's workers class has preserved its revolutionary continuity, demonstrating together with the country's entire workers class its stability, steadfastness, self-confidence and political maturity, the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia said.

And now, when the situation in the world is becoming increasingly tense, our workers class is firmly following Tito's road, opened by the visions of self-management and nonalignment, and building a society that suits it. This orientation toward oneself and toward one's own roads and visions is not accidental and stems from our total revolutionary traditions. This orientation is constantly alive. Every individual of our country is imbued with it and this fact gives us strength and constancy. There are a few individuals from the dark ranks of counterrevolution, clerical fascists, nationalists and others, who are cawing and predicting a repetition of the Polish events in our country. But these prophets are bitterly mistaken. They appear to have forgotten our national liberation struggle, the AVNOJ [the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia], Tito's work and spirit and the charted road of self-management, equality, equal rights and our nonaligned policy, Jakov Blazevic said.

He then appealed to the shipyard workers to constantly develop the historical role of the workers class, being aware of the fact that no one will present them with the emancipation of labor as a gift, and to constantly fight and preserve their position in society and their leading role.

BORBA CRITICIZES TWO STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

AU281253 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Dragan Radevic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Jan -- The events taking place at a session of the Commission for Ideological Work and Information of the City Conference and the University Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Belgrade devoted to a discussion on the ideological orientation of the Belgrade University organs VIDICI and STUDENT were turbulent and unusual for us.

The session was held on Wednesday. To put it better, what was unusual was the demonstrative walk-out by members of both editorial offices, and the fact that members of the Commission for Information of the City Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation did not participate in the aforementioned debate.

What is involved?

What Is Involved Are Ideological Errors

Certain deformations in the ideological orientation of the aforementioned periodicals have been felt for some time. Going beyond university topics and dealing with broad social topics, these newspapers also published articles which were criticized by the broad public. At its session on 18 December, the STUDENT Editorial Council sharply criticized most of the published articles. Because of all this, such a discussion with well-prepared materials, to which all those interested from the student and youth structures as well as members of both editorial offices were invited, should have clarified the ideological errors -- because such errors were involved here -- in a democratically conducted discussion and confrontation of views.

Members of the editorial office obviously did not have the courage or any good arguments to defend what they had set forth as a possible model of change in society for nearly 2 years. They chose a really unusual and strange way: They left the session. Why this sudden lack of courage and flight from public discussion when they did not lack courage when they sent out messages in a big way in the form of "political confusion?"

It is unbelievable that on the present level of ideological awareness and in a situation where the responsibility of public information media is clearly defined, ideologies which are openly and aggressively anti-Marxist have been asserted and developed under the auspices of the newspaper VIDICI (for 2 years and more). The most significant thing in this VIDICI "ideological system" is a strongly expressed metaphor, a speech of ciphers as well as an Aesopian language. According to VIDICI, the key categories are ciphers whose figurative -- ideologically essential -- meaning is understood only if one discovers the code and if one accordingly translates every notion separately.

Antihumane and Antisocialist Views

Thus, VIDICI No 1-2 for 1981, which is called a "Dictionary of Technology," gives a review of all projects, main notions and ideas contained in the previous issues. Made up as a dictionary, this issue represents the summit of ideological activity of this isolated group. The "Dictionary of Technology," in fact, manifests an antihumane and antisocialist view of the world, while making an overt call to action to destroy Yugoslavia's political system.

This dictionary of petty political jargon has been faithfully copied in STUDENT, too.

Issue No 24 carries, in the "Theory of Crisis" column, an article by Antonio Negro, ideologist of the Red Brigades, which indicates that the only way to resolve the social crisis is to destroy the Constitution and the system based on it. STUDENT also applies the principle of permanent criticism, without taking into consideration any objective problems of society, in its criticism of the League of Communists and the Socialist Youth Federation. On STUDENT pages, a special discussion has begun about the activity and role of the League of Communists in society, about the usefulness of its activity in the existing international relations and in our socioeconic situation.

The criticism of the League of Communists reached its culmination in a STUDENT letter to the LCY Central Committee.

The basic aim of this letter is not in its reaffirming the Cominform but in its attempting to discredit the Presidium and the leading people in our society, something that is completely in accordance with VIDICI ideological orientation. In issue No 21, in the article "Why Were We Left in Darkness?" apparently devoted to the anniversary of a breakdown of the energy system, an allusion to a possible and desirable dissolution of Yugoslavia is more than obvious!

This is an imagined scenario for Yugoslavia's dissolution, like many other similar plans of the most diverse possible hostile organizations. The only difference is that this scenario was published here, in the newspaper of Belgrade students.

Sinister ideas of the past thus emerge from all this. The teaching about "will" and "personality" is only a variation of Nitsche's theory of superman.

Misusing the resources entrusted to them by the Belgrade student and social public, they betrayed the confidence put in them. And even more: They misused it, under the cloak of pluralism of self-managing interests one cannot advocate a pluralism of ideology and of some ideological trends unacceptable from the viewpoint of our self-managing system, and what is more, trends which sometimes contradict our system and which basically do not offer any outlook whatsoever to a young person.

BRIEFS

LCY MEMBERSHIP -- At a session of the Commission for Development of the League of Communists of the LCY Central Committee Presidium held on 5 November 1981, it was noted that at the end of 1945 the Yugoslav Communist Party had 161,880 members, while in mid-1981 it had 2,111,731 members. At the session it was also said that in the 1945-1980 period, over 3.5 million new members were admitted to the Yugoslav Communist Party, or rather the LCY. In that period over 1.3 million members left the party for various reasons. Careful analyses show that the least part of these members were expelled, and that most of them were struck off the membership rolls after leaving one party organization and failing to register with another. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jan 82 p 6 AU]

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED -- Zagreb, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- About 850,000 unemployed Yugoslavs, out of the total population of 22,600,000 registered at the self-management communities of interest for employment last year. [Excerpts] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0904 GMT 30 Jan 82 LD]

ECONOMIC MISSIONS CLOSE -- Belgrade, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- Another 14 Yugoslav economic missions in several Western countries will soon be closed due to negative business results. The decision was passed today by a competent federal government body. Under an earlier decision, Yugoslavia is by the end of this March to close down another 169 economic missions abroad. The number of Yugoslav economic organization's missions abroad is being reduced as part of the current economic stabilization policy. At today's meeting, it was established that the Yugolsav economy is poorly represented in developing countries and that the number of economic missions in the "third world" must be expanded by 30 percent. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 28 Jan 82 LD]

NEW PUBLICATION -- Zagreb, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- In connection with the forthcoming publication of the first issue of DANAS [TODAY], a political and information weekly to be brought out by the VJESNIK composite organization of associated labor, a delegation of the magazine's editorial board, led by chief editor Jozo Vlahovic, was received today by Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia. Delegation members briefed Milka Planinc on the content of and the idea behind the new magazine, which will be on sale on 23rd of this month. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 1 Feb 82 LD]